THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1939—VOL. XXXI, NO. 38

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Australia Sees Public Shift To Federal Power

Popular vote on more centralized government at expense of states is expected soon.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—The move for reform of the Australian Constitution in the direction of giving the Commonwealth Government wider powers at the expense of the state governments has received such marked approval from public opinion that a referendum on the issue seems certain to be held this year.

While the question has been repeatedly aired in the past, the extra efficiency and economy demanded by the nation's defense needs since Munich have pushed it strongly to the fore.

With a population of under 7,000,000, Australia has seven sovereign Parliaments, with 616 members, 74 of whom are Ministers. There are seven Governors, seven overseas representatives, seven separate taxing authorities, seven railway departments, seven police forces.

This has been the condition of affairs since Federation, 38 years ago. That duplication and overlapping cause unnecessary delay and excessive cost needs no emphasis. "They bring ridicule on the Parliamentary system," said former Labor Prime Minister James H. Scullin.

Opens Way to Evasion

John McEwen, Federal Minister for the Interior, said:

"There is scarcely a single issue of importance demanding action today which could not be side-stepped by any Government, claiming that it has not the authority to deal with the situation. . . . The present division of authority is dangerous to our national security."

Mr. Scullin's plea for a special session of Parliament to discuss constitutional reform has received strong backing. Nevertheless experience has shown that it is difficult to induce the electors to agree to any transfer of authority from the States to the Commonwealth. Six Prime Ministers have tried in vain. The story of Commonwealth referendums is a story of frustration and disappointment to the Government of the day.

Labor Vote on Referendum

Australia's last referendum was held on a proposal to hand over to the Commonwealth powers to control civil aviation. The Labor Party opposed it in several States and succeeded in securing a narrow majority against it.

Federal Attorney General Robert G. Menzies contends that in the past insufficient time has been allowed for educational campaigns preceding referendums.

When, for example, the Labor Government of Andrew Fisher in 1913 sought to give the Commonwealth Government power over commerce and industry, the proposal was defeated by a Liberal vote and the Ministry resigned.

After the formation of the National Party—composed mainly of Liberals and a few seceders from the Labor Party, William Morris Hughes put the same question to the electors in 1919. It was defeated again—this time by the very Labor vote that had gone in its favor before.

Yet, the Federal Constitution has been amended in the past. It is noteworthy that an amendment of outstanding importance was secured in a time of crisis.

Fills Long-Felt Need

The adoption of the Loan Council system of control of national finance had been a manifest necessity for years. But it required a severe economic depression to have it embodied in the Commonwealth Constitution in 1923.

With budgetary equilibrium achieved, the Loan Council has been made a traget by State politicians. They resent bitterly what they describe as having to go "cap in hand" to Canberra, and of being "forced to place themselves on the bounty of the financially all-powerful Commonwealth." But the Loan Council is there, apparently to stay.

The cordial reception given to Mr. Scullin's speech in Federal circles was significant but not surprising. A canvass of opinion throughout the Commonwealth showed the tide to be running strongly against opponents of unification, who however are already marshalling their forces.

But in Australia's present mood, proposals to strengthen the Federal Government to make it truly national will receive full consideration. A clear-cut agreement of minimum demands for what are necessary to acquire the desired efficiency and economy in Government are likely to be followed by a campaign of education.

Television Takes To Top of a Hill

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (AP)—The General Electric Company announced Jan. 10 it would open within the next three months a television broadcast transmitter atop Indian Ladder in the nearby Helder Hills.

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Woburn Schools Closed Despite Mayor's Orders

Members of committee rush to Boston to consult with State Commissioner and Attorney General—Lack of funds to continue raises new problem as to status of city on income tax reimbursement.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOBURN, Mass., Jan. 10—Woburn schools closed again this morning for lack of funds, on orders of the School Committee and despite Mayor William E. Kane's insistence that he would keep them open. Five of the nine members of the Committee journeyed to Boston early in the day to consult with the State Commissioner of Education, James G. Reardon, and the Attorney General, Paul A. Dever.

With the move to indict the city of Woburn for failure to appropriate sufficient school funds rendering it liable to a $700,000 penalty, conceded to have been unsuccessful, the members of the Committee were reported to be seeking information on the possibility that by closing the schools they would have caused teachers to lose their status as full-time employees. For the city's sharing in reimbursement from the State Income Tax depends on the number of full-time employees in the school system.

Last year, according to Raymond A. Fitzgerald, Superintendent of Research and Studies, and interpreter of school law for the State Department of Education, Woburn received a reimbursement of $33,625 from the State Income Tax. It is possible, he said, that this year's reimbursement may be entirely lost if the Woburn schools are not in session for the required 160 days in the lower grades and 180 days in the higher grades—periods which constitute "full-time employment," he believed, for the teachers.

After a somewhat stormy meeting last night at which the committee

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Strike Continuance Voted; Unionized Food Trucks Pass

BULLETIN

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall this afternoon called upon Eugene McSweeney, State Commissioner of Public Safety, to "use every resource of the State police to give full protection against violence on the highways" after a truck driver's helper had been beaten to death allegedly by pickets near Walpole. The Governor also asked Eugene Hultman, Chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, to place 200 officers at the disposal of Mr. McSweeney.

Continuation of the truck drivers' strike in Greater Boston, now in its sixth day, and the picketing of all food and other trucks except those driven by union members, was voted this morning by 2,000 strikers at a meeting in a city auditorium in the South End.

The vote was the answer of the union, Local 25, Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers, to an appeal by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and other State and City officials yesterday that the wage-hour dispute, which caused the walkout, be submitted to arbitration.

The strikers took a firm stand at their meeting in Higgins Auditorium, Shawmut Avenue and Brookline Street, South End, against any compromise, according to unofficial announcements by union members when the meeting adjourned at noon.

Employers feared this meant a renewal of picketing and of interference with deliveries of foodstuffs and other commodities. Governor

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Foley Resigns Racing Post Under Saltonstall Pressure

Thomas R. Foley, Hurley-appointed member of the State Racing Commission, today resigned his post under pressure from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

The resignation was submitted at 2:15 p. m. as a postponed hearing on his removal was scheduled to begin in Room 370 at the Statehouse.

Mr. Foley, referring to the formal charge that he was a relative by marriage to James H. Connors, President of the unbuilt Westport, Mass., track, which was awarded the best racing dates for 1939, stated that while he considered this relationship did not affect his ability as a Racing Commisioner, he deemed it advisable to resign.

Governor Saltonstall requested the resignation of Mr. Foley and George G. Moyse, another Hurley-appointed member of the Commission, last Saturday, after the two members had failed to accede to his demand that action on racing dates be postponed until after his inauguration. Mr. Moyse resigned on Sunday.

The Governor will submit nominations to fill these posts at tomorrow's meeting of the Executive Council.

The Governor was reticent on reports that he next will force the resignation of William F. Callahan, Commissioner of Public Works.

Further displacement reports flew thick and fast on a formal call this afternoon of Arthur G. Rotch, former State WPA Administrator, at the Governor's office.

Mr. Rotch, asked if the visit carried any significance, replied, "None whatever," but reports persisted that he was slated to succeed Walter V. McCarthy, State Commissioner of Public Welfare.

When this report was checked with the Governor, Mr. Saltonstall said, "That is a question which I prefer not to answer."

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Arms Embargo: Factions Rally At Washington

Friends of Loyalists and Insurgents far apart on American policy on Spanish question.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—Friends of the two opposing sides in the Spanish civil war met on the propaganda battlefield here in Washington yesterday, each group knowing that the Administration is seeking modification of the neutrality statutes and each anxious that changes shall not harm the cause it favors in Spain.

Seldom has rival propaganda reached such peaks with each group trying to make an impression which would influence Members of Congress. Supporters of the Spanish Loyalist Government held their rally first in a Masonic Temple during the afternoon and then sent delegations on the rounds of Congress.

Friends of General Franco, organized in a "keep the Spanish Embargo Committee" sponsored by the National Catholic Welfare Conference and endorsed by Roman Catholic Archbishop Michael J. Curley of Baltimore, met in Constitution Hall during the evening.

Rivalry expressed itself in two aspects. Each tried to marshal the most impressive list of prominent names. Each tried to stage the biggest rally.

An Incidental Issue

The honors this morning appear to be about even. And it is extremely doubtful whether the demonstrations will make much difference in the legislative outcome. The Spanish embargo will be incidental to the broader question of whether the Neutrality Act is to be modified to permit American discrimination against aggressors.

If Congress approves such a course the Spanish embargo will be washed overboard with general provisions of the act. If Congress disapproves, the Spanish embargo will probably remain in force. The disposition of Administration leaders is to sidestep any specific vote on the Spanish issue by keeping the debate in Congress on the broader question of general neutrality legislation.

But this aspect made no difference to the rival camps beseiging Congress for their respective Spanish friends.

In respect to prominent names, the two groups did about equally well. In the battle for numbers at their rally General Franco's adherents scored heavily.

At the pro-Loyalist rally the speakers were Louis Bromfield, author; Leon Henderson, New Deal economist; Former Representative Jerry O'Connell (D) of Montana, and Dr. Oscar E. Maurer, Moderator of the General Council of Congregational Churches. Messages were read from Upton Sinclair, author, and Methodist Episcopal Bishop Edward L. Parsons of San Francisco.

The rival "Keep the Spanish Embargo" Committee had for speakers Martin Conboy, prominent New York Attorney, Irwin Laughlin, Former United States Ambassador to Spain, Monsignors Fulton J. Sheen, pro-

Intimate Message from Washington

When the President at His Own Behest Explains His Budget to Reporters He's Practicing What He Preaches—Democracy

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

One of the best stories in Washington seldom gets any publicity: President Roosevelt's annual budget seminar for the press. By request, little of what happens at the seminar is publicized, and most of the President's remarks are off the record.

Within these limits, perhaps something of what goes on at this remarkable meeting can be described. As this correspondent was leaving the conference held on the eve of the President's budget message this year, he fell into step with Robert Waithman a British correspondent from New York.

"You know," said the Britisher, "that is one of the most amazing things I have ever seen. You cannot imagine what has just happened taking place in any other country in the world. It just goes to show how civilized your Government is in its relations with the press and public opinion."

What we had just witnessed was indeed remarkable. For nearly two hours, just after the President had delivered his annual message on the State of the Union, and just before he wrote a long and important message to Congress on relief, he had sat at ease before a roomful of newspapermen and patiently, meticulously, informally, had gone down through the annual budget explaining every item in his message and answering all questions, however critical.

Ever since his first budget message, five years ago, Mr. Roosevelt has invited the Washington correspondents to send one man from each office to his special budget seminar. Unlike the usual press conference, we all sit down. Sometimes we sit around the big table in the Cabinet Room. We have all received advance copies of the budget and budget message a few hours before, enabling us to glance through them and ask intelligent questions.

From Top to Bottom

The President begins at the start of his message and reads it all through, explaining what he means at every stage. His comments are sprightly, informal, and informing. At his side sits Daniel W. Bell, Acting Budget Director, who gives technical information which the President would have to look up. Some of the newspapermen have been studying budgets carefully for many years, and are able to ask incisive and important questions. The President seeks to answer all of them, since they are of technical matters, and not subjects of future policy which he might wish to keep secret.

Often he digresses and tells stories illustrating certain points. He reveals throughout his own zest in mastering the theory and detail of the budget, his pleasure in getting out big pads of paper and lots of pencils and computing various totals. This year's budget has three or four entirely new tables which spring from the President's statistical animation. One of them is a master-table showing all the essential facts of the budget at a glance. Two others are "trick" tables, attempting to prove points in New Deal economic philosophy.

One, the "it-might-be-so" table, shows what revenues might be expected if the total national income rises from around sixty billions a year to seventy and eighty and ninety billions. It shows how the President hopes to balance the budget, not by economizing, not by higher taxes, but by a greater national income which will give a larger return on present taxes.

Another table shows the assets which the Administration claims for its spending of the last five years—the recoverable assets, the public improvements, and so on. These have been included in the past in annual deficits, have helped thicken the red ink. While there may be argument over exactly what portion of them can really be listed as assets, this table is very suggestive.

No Wool Pulling Evident

The President explained these tables in his seminar. Naturally he expounded their advantages. And hence a critic might say:

"Oh, don't be fooled by those Roosevelt conferences. They are just to pull the wool over your eyes."

The best answer to such critics is to point to what the newspapermen actually wrote about the budget. Not a story that we saw failed to point out, generally in the lead, the staggering proportions of another nine-billion budget, a three-billion deficit, and a 44-billion national debt. In short, the accounts written were objective and reportorial. But they were better informed than they would have been if the President had not held his seminar, and many mistaken interpretations in them were avoided.

Somehow, there was a thrill sitting in the President's beautiful oval office, as the purple shadows turned into darkness on the White House lawn outside, and the Chief Executive of one of the proudest nations in the world carefully, courteously, patiently explained his fiscal charts to a lot of workaday newspapermen.

Somehow, there was a great sense of democracy conveyed by the incident. This was the same President who, a couple of hours before, had stood before a joint session of the great Congress and called the nation—and the world—to arms to defend religion, democracy, and international good faith. This was one of the most powerful executives, under law, in the world. This was a man to whom the eyes of the world turned that day, and most days.

And he sat easily in his office, a pencil in his hand, and talked things over with the Fourth Estate. He was exemplifying the facts of democracy that he had preached, or so it seemed to us there.

Erwin D. Canham

Senate Judiciary Subcommittee Sits



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Consider Confirmation

Left to right: George W. Norris (R), Nebraska; Charles L. McNary (R), Oregon; Matthew M. Neely (D), West Virginia, Chairman; Pat McCarran (D), Nevada; William H. King (D), Utah; Tom Connally (D), Texas; Standing right rear: James H. Hughes (D), Delaware; Warren R. Austin (R), Vermont.

Committee Hears Three Objectors To Frankfurter

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 — With Prof. Felix Frankfurter's confirmation as Supreme Court justice practically assured, a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee opened hearings today to listen to any opponents who cared to appear. Professor Frankfurter was not himself present but was represented by Dean Acheson, Washington Attorney and former Under-Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Acheson had no comments to make at the first session.

The scene was characteristic of most similar confirmation hearings, at which the public is freely invited to speak its mind, while the Senate Committee listens patiently. First witness was Collis O. Redd, who said he was "National Director of the Constitutional Crusaders of America." When asked the membership of this organization Mr. Redd finally said that "I am the whole works myself." Laughter frequently greeted the remarks of the small, elderly witness who objected to Mr. Frankfurter because he "was the author of the NRA." Senators denied the statement.

Claims He is Alien Minded

Next witness was George E. Sullivan, Washington Attorney and publicist who objected to Mr. Frankfurter on four counts: that he is "alien-born," has "alien-minded affiliations," is personally "alien-minded," and finally because the appointment would "wrong our Jewish Americans." Mr. Sullivan said he was the author of anti-subversive leaflets, prepared for Sodality Union which he described as the "principal Catholic ladies union of the Nation's capital." Mr. Sullivan said he did not object to Mr. Frankfurter "as a Jew, but as an alien-minded Jew."

Next witness was Col. Wade H. Cooper, local attorney who said he represented himself. He recalled that he was majority stockholder of a bank which the Government closed in Washington, and that he had been unable to get a hearing on the case in the Supreme Court. He urged the committee to find Mr. Frankfurter's views on the matters

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British Support France Against Italian Claims

PARIS, Jan. 10 (AP)—An agreement between France and Britain to reject any Italian territorial demands for a share in the French Empire was announced to the French Cabinet today by Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet.

Following a Cabinet meeting at the Elysee Palace, shortly before British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax arrived in Paris on their way to Rome, it was disclosed that M. Bonnet told his colleagues he had received assurance of "the complete accord of the London Cabinet with the French point of view."

This, M. Bonnet said, had been conveyed to him last night by Sir Eric Phipps, British Ambassador to France, following a note from France to Britain.

Mr. Chamberlain and Viscount Halifax were met by Premier Edouard Daladier and M. Bonnet at the North Station when they reached Paris.

The four went immediately to the Foreign Office, and were already in animated conversation as they left the station under heavy police guard. Arriving at 5:45 p. m. (12:45 p. m., E. S. T.), the British Ministers were to continue on to Rome at 7:30 p. m. (2:30 p. m., E. S. T.).

Meanwhile authoritative diplomatic sources said that Mr. Chamberlain was expected to express the hope to Premier Mussolini that he would "make up with France" when they meet in Rome tomorrow.

France let it be known, however, in so far as the Djibouti-Addis Ababa Railroad was concerned, that it still was favorably inclined to discuss "close collaboration" in management of the line.

Air-Mail Route: Shuttle Autogiro To Fly Six Miles

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10 (AP)—The shortest air-mail route in the world will go into operation next summer between Camden airport and the roof of the Philadelphia post office—six miles away.

Mechanics will trundle an autogiro from a hangar to a place beside a transport airplane runway. As soon as a commercial liner rolls to a stop mail will be transferred to the smaller craft with its strange overhead paddles.

Then the autogiro will hop over the Delaware River, hover above the new Philadelphia post office and drop down gently on the roof—less than five minutes after the take-off.

The Post Office Department will open bids for the route in Washington Jan. 17 under a recent act appropriating $40,000 for experimental autogiro "feeder" services.

R. G. Kellett, general manager of the Kellett Autogiro Company, says he is convinced that "if the Post Office Department continues its interest we can build, within a year or two, an autogiro capable of carrying four to six passengers in addition to the mail load."

Prof. Felix Frankfurter

Harvard Law School Professor appointee to the U. S. Supreme Court

Wheat Surplus: Will It Cause A World Crisis?

ROME, Jan. 10 (AP)—The International Institute of Agriculture today warned that the world faces another wheat crisis, even more serious than that of 1928, due to a mounting grain surplus.

The Institute estimated exportable wheat supplies would be 1,140,000,000 bushels by July 1, 1939, and that the world import demand would be 540,000,000 bushels.

"Thus the world is once again in a situation of crisis," said the Institute report. "A lasting market recovery can be achieved only by means of restoration of the equilibrium between annual consumption and production.

The report concluded the only solution is "to restrict production by means of reducing the area sown."

LONDON (AP)—Withdrawal of the United States from Chairmanship of the International Wheat Advisory Board was announced by Ray Atherton, United States Minister to Bulgaria, who has presided at current meetings of the 22-nation body. He emphasized, however, that the United States would maintain membership in the organization.

Wheat nations strive to avert grain-dumping war: Page 2.

Safety at Sea From a Bus

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A London bus driver has received a medal for promoting safety at sea.

After 16 years of effort, new regulations went into force Jan. 1 which represent a personal triumph for Bill Adams. They make it compulsory for all vessels over 50 feet in length to carry line-throwing apparatus by means of which lifelines can be shot from ship to shore in case of emergency.

And Bill Adams—who to be more accurate is a "former" bus driver—was the recipient of a gold medal presented at a meeting of hundreds of fishermen from every part of the country.

It began some 16 years ago when a regular passenger on Bill's night bus to Clapham was the son of an inventor of a safety device for ships at sea. Bill Adams was interested. So interested that he became convinced that adequate safety apparatus should be made compulsory in all vessels. And becoming convinced, Bill Adams made up his mind to get a law passed about it.

Bill Adams did get a law passed about it, but it took a great amount of work and an equal amount of time. As a member of the Transport and General Workers' Union, he sought the support of trade union leaders and Members of Parliament. He took them to see displays of life-saving apparatus. He convinced them that the sea could be made less perilous.

The first result was that in 1929 the Government made the carrying of line-throwing apparatus compulsory on all vessels over 500 tons.

This was a success, but it did not satisfy Bill Adams. He wanted all or nothing. He knew that small fishing vessels were just as much, and perhaps more, in need of the device than were tramps and liners.

Now, 10 years after his first success, Bill Adams has won a final victory.

New Eye Straightens Cotton Cloth From Three to Five Miles an Hour

By the Associated Press

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 10—An "eagle eye" machine, which speeds up by nearly four-fold the finishing process in cotton manufacturing was announced here yesterday.

It turns out cotton goods at the rate of three to nearly five miles an hour, regardless of width of the fabric. The new process was completed after several years work in the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company here.

The finishing step in cotton fabric is to straighten the cross-threads, or weft, so that they lie at right-angles to the lengthwise, or woof threads. If this is not done, gingham skirts sag on one side, curtains hang crookedly and there are skews in the fit of men's shirts.

In the straightening machine the cotton goods is run from a roll, like the paper fed into a newspaper printing press. The process is high speed. While the fabric is flattened out like paper and running forward, the lengthwise threads are held straight by the pull of the machine. Clips at the edges pull the cross threads.

If cross-threads are not at right angles the side clips are manually retarded or advanced to make them straight. This has slowed the finishing process to a top of about 40 yards a minute, or a mile and a third an hour.

President Puts Arms Crisis Up To Committees

Sends Kennedy and Bullitt before joint military groups to give secret report on Europe.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—President Roosevelt, preparing Congress for his emergency national defense program to be explained in a special message later this week, today dispatched two of his top European ambassadors to explain the confidential background in advance to members of the Senate and House Military Affairs Committee meeting jointly in secret session.

This dramatic and unusual move followed closely on dispatch to Congress by the President of a special report by the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics which warned that America's long-held technical superiority in aviation is today seriously challenged by rapid advances made in Europe. It called for immediate measures to speed scientific research in aviation.

Meanwhile, another aspect of the national defense problem which is still in an elementary stage was being pushed rapidly ahead. It is the Hepburn Board Report recommending new air and naval bases or increase of existing facilities at 41 different points in United States territory and island possessions. The report was sent to the Bureau of the Budget yesterday, and Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, announced that his Committee hoped to begin hearings within a week looking toward authorization legislation.

Confers on Aircraft

The President also held a series of final conferences with his military advisers on details of the emergency aircraft procurement program which is to be explained in the special message. He has already announced that it will be a $500,000,000 blueprint plan of which he said he expected $210,000,000 would be spent during the coming fiscal year.

Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, and Gen. Malin Craig, Chief of Staff of the Army, conferred with the President together. After they left, Charles Edison, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was summoned to carry on the process of final examination of the national defense program.

The White House announced at the same time that the President had not yet started drafting the text of his special message. However, it will be delivered some time this week.

Two Ambassadors who were recalled from vacations for the particular purposes of telling the Congressional Military Committees what they know about Europe are Joseph P. Kennedy and William Christian Bullitt. Ambassadors respectively to London and Paris. What they said was kept officially secret. However, the general character of the information they have to give is well known. It falls into two general categories: (a) information on the military strength of the different European nations, and (b) diplomatic evidence of Germany's ambitions in the world, viewed both directly and in relation to possible combinations of force against them.

Gave Lindbergh Data

In the field of military information, Ambassador Kennedy was able to give the committees information which he had obtained from Col. Charles A. Lindbergh relative to Germany's air strength. On this point, information gathered since the Munich crisis generally tends to indicate that Germany possessed at that time a total of 9,500 military aircraft with an industrial reproduction capacity of about 800 planes a month, or far in excess both in existing quantity and in reproduction capacity, of England and France.

The Committee members will have evidence from other sources than Colonel Lindbergh on this point. He is only one of several American aviators who have visited Germany recently and inspected parts of the German air weapon. There have been half a dozen American manufacturers. The reports from these private or semi-official sources have been correlated with information obtained through diplomatic and military intelligence channels. All of this information is said in high quarters to check closely. The reports vary from minimum estimates of 9,000 to maximum estimates of about 10,500. But all European sources of information on Germany's air strength apparently agree that Germany had at Munich not less than 9,000 planes in its military services.

Some Say Not Over 3,500

There is still some skepticism in professional quarters about these figures. Some high ranking officers of the Army and Navy still refuse to believe that Germany could have had more than 3,500 planes at the outside. This figure approximates what the two ranking American civilian publicists on military affairs, George Fielding Eliot, independent author, and Hanson Baldwin, military expert of the New York Times, estimate to be the German maximum. Both have been publishing within recent weeks estimates for German strength at Munich less than 3,500 planes.

However, Congress is hearing that Germany had over 9,000 planes, and it will receive impressive evidence to that effect. There is no doubt that the great bulk of information from Germany and from persons who have toured the Ger-

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President Gives Secret Data On Arms Crisis to Committees

(Continued from Page 1)

man aircraft factories and the German military airfields report this to be the case, and believe it.

The figure of 9,000 is also to be the new American figure. The Army has in service or on order about 2,000 planes. The emergency national defense program is to give the Army enough more to bring its service strength up to 6,000 planes. This means procurement of probably about 4,500 to allow for obsolescence of existing equipment and losses during the process. The Navy's objective authorized by law and not to be changed at this time is 3,000 planes. Thus the total strength of combined Army and Navy air forces is to be brought up to 9,000 planes, according to all information available here.

U. S. Yardstick 9,000

Such figures are open to last-minute changes. There is a disposition in some quarters here to urge a higher aircraft objective. But a 9,000 total is the program which the President had in mind when he wrote into his budget message a $500,000,000 emergency program. The Army will get the great bulk of it, since the Navy is at present satisfied with its 3,000-plane limit and not anxious to obtain it until more new warships under construction are completed.

The regular budget already provides 74,000,000 for Navy airplane procurement and $67,800,000 for Army airplane procurement. This means a total already contemplated for aviation of $141,800,000. The $500,000,000 emergency program will be added to this, but it is most unlikely that the entire amount could be spent during the 1940 fiscal year, even if desired.

The existence of such a procurement program will step up the rate of production in the industry and give the United States the added defense strength of an aircraft industry operating at full speed, in itself a factor valued as much or more by military strategists as the actual number of planes in hand at any one given time.

U. S. Leadership in Balance

Another element in the national defense picture which Congress is learning about both confidentially from the ambassadors and publicly in the report of the National Advisory Committee for aeronautics, is the alleged technical proficiency of the German aircraft industry. Until quite recently it was always assumed that the United States led the world in development of aircraft designs.

Among the different bits of information which are being relayed from Colonel Lindbergh is his opinion that for the first time Germany has actually forged ahead and is producing better and faster military airplanes than the American manufacturers can build.

The NACA report does not go into details, nor disclose its sources of information—which include Colonel Lindbergh among others—but asserts that unless "we fully recognize the challenge and make provisions for extending the Committee's research facilities and for increasing the number of its trained research personnel, the United States will definitely fall behind."

Wheat Nations Strive to Avert Grain-Dumping War

Advisory group meeting in London seeks fair division of dwindling markets in Europe.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 10—With wheat granaries of the world bursting with bumper crops and intense competition developing over dwindling markets for wheat surpluses, the International Wheat Advisory Committee met here today in a supreme effort to solve the problem.

Predictions for success are scarce. Nations which in the past have been big importers are mostly in Europe where for a decade intensive efforts have been made to obtain self-reliance in grain production. But Britain and the United States, for impelling reasons, are putting every ounce of influence they can muster in a final effort to avert a wheat-dumping war.

American diplomacy is known to be earnestly hoping to add the Argentine and Australia to its list of trade-agreement countries during the year. The chances of reaching such trade agreements depends extensively on resoluton of the wheat surplus problem. Of course it could be resolvd and trade agreements reached if the United States would abandon the wheat export market to the other great wheat exporters. But it is apparent from information out of Washington that Henry Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture, has no intention of doing this. In the early 20's the United States exported 230,000,000 bushels of wheat a year. So far it has exported only 70,000,000 of last season's wheat crop. But Mr. Wallace is known to be determined that exports shall not fall below an average of 100,000,000 bushels a year.

Acute Problem

The problem is particularly acute this year because the total world wheat surplus is approximately 900,000,000 bushels while requirements of importing countries have dropped to about 550,000,000. The great exporters are the United States, Canada, Australia, and the Argentine. The United States and Canada manage to reconcile their differences, but competition with Argentina and Australia is particularly acute because wheat looms so large in their total export business, and because the last conference held years ago foundered on inability to win Argentina's co-operation. The Argentina and Australian argument is that the United States could afford to go out of the wheat export business without undue suffering, whereas it is vital to them.

Such an argument, whatever its theoretical validity, is reported to make no impression on Secretary Wallace, who has taken a firm stand on the right of the United States to a continued place in the world wheat business. It has been made perfectly clear to all concerned that he intends to keep an export quota of not less than 100,000,000 bushels a year for the United States, by friendly compromise if possible, but if not possible then by unlimited subsidy.

The State Department at Washington is said to wish perhaps that Mr. Wallace would be a trifle less aggressive on the subject. The latter's recent proposal to increase American wheat exports to Brazil raised particular trouble with Argentine relations because Argentina always has considered the Brazilian wheat market as its own special preserve. The dogged insistence of the Agriculture Secretary on keeping the United States in the European wheat market makes prospects of trade agreements with both Argentina and Australia extremely difficult of achievement at this time.

Search for Formula

The fact is that since 1933, when the International Wheat Advisory Committee was set up, it has been kept alive by the United States, which has sought consistently since then to find some formula for allocating world wheat markets among big exporters. The conference now opening here represents almost a final desperate attempt to obtain such an allocation on a friendly basis.

The hope of the United States delegation is reported to be that enough headway can be made toward a formula so the Committee will decide to recommend a formal wheat conference attended by delegates with plenary powers. No binding agreement could be reached at the current conference which is purely of an advisory character.

Among wheat experts it is felt that allocation of quotas is the only real solution. Political tension in Europe which keeps the possibility of war in the minds of general staffs and governments may result in some increased purchase to build up war-reserve stocks. But the same consideration increases the determination of European countries to make themselves as self-sufficient as possible. Therefore no serious hope is cherished of any arrangement with the importing countries which would increase the market for wheat.

Bargaining Position

The bargaining position of the United States is strong due to its financial resources. If there is no other means of preserving its overseas wheat market it can be done by subsidy. Subsidies are being used already to keep American wheat flowing to European markets. It would merely be necessary to keep boosting the rate of subsidy and Secretary Wallace is known to be prepared to do this. The United States could stand the strain better than its competitors. That is exactly the club which hangs over the wheat sessions here, and in fact, has kept the Committee in existence for five years.

The wheat condition is of course symptomatic of the general dislocation of world economy which has accompanied the rise of autarchy during the past decade. Had Europe not been frightened by the specter of war and resorted to economic preparation for war, the wheat market presumably would have continued to expand with increased productivity. Populations have increased in Europe, the Far East and the semi-tropical regions of the Americas. In all of those areas wheat is an uneconomic crop. Given substantial world peace and resumption of freer trade it would be to the advantage of such areas to import wheat from low-cost producing areas of the United States, the Argentine, Australia, and Canada.

But with the world in its present state, all have resorted to extraordinary and uneconomic means of increasing domestic production. Even Brazil is encouraging wheat production and reducing imports. Italy virtually has won its publicized "battle of wheat" at the cost of a subsidized domestic price equivalent to $2 a bushel. Italy prefers to make its citizens pay for bread on a basis of $2 wheat rather than to import wheat at half the cost.

Germany Boosts Price

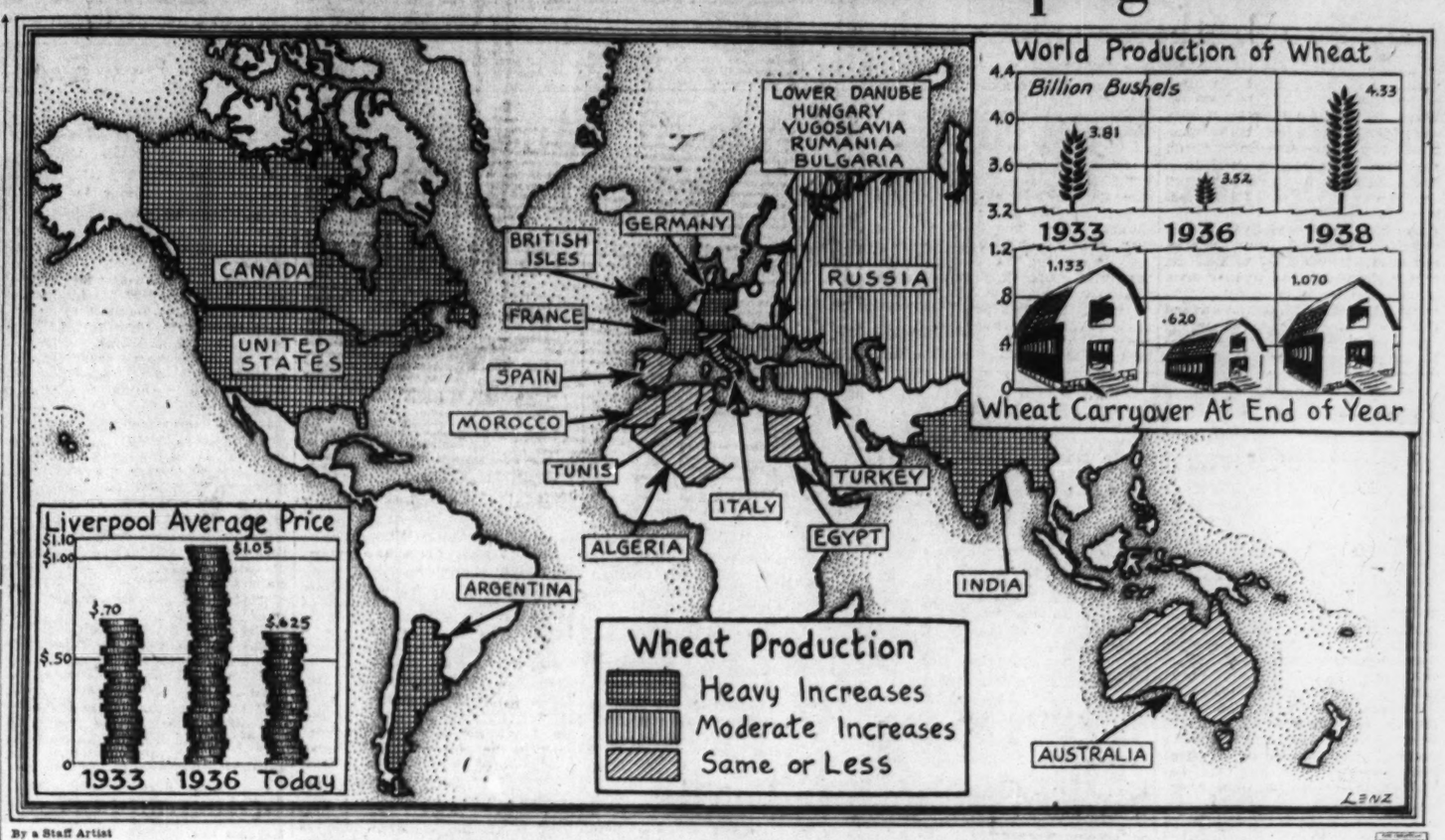
Germany, too, has achieved a high degree of self-sufficiency in wheat—cutting imports down from an annual average of about 70,000,000 bushels to 8,000,000 bushels—by boosting the price of domestic wheat to about $2 a bushel.

The record shows that if consumers can be forced to pay the price in most wheat deficit countries they can achieve relative self-sufficiency. That is what has happened, not only in Europe, but also in the former importing areas of South America and the Far East. Japan has resorted to similar practices. The result is to destroy the economic advantage which otherwise would go to the low-cost producing areas. The consumer pays. But the nation practicing such methods increases its ability to support itself in time of war.

But that is not an issue for the Wheat Committee to face. It cannot reverse the trend towards agricultural self-sufficiency in Europe. That has happened. The market has dwindled and there is no serious prospect of any change. On the contrary, it probably will continue to dwindle. All the Committee hopes to do is to adjust exports of surplus areas to this dwindling free trade market and to prevent the process from degenerating into a dumping war.

Twenty-two countries are represented at the meeting at the offices of the Board of Trade.

The countries are the 10 exporting ones, the United States, Canada, Argentine, Australia, Russia, Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Poland and India, also the 12 importing countries, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Spain, Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Finland, and Sweden.



By a Staff Artist

Where World's Wheat Is Produced and Where It Goes

Countries shaded on the map to show the degree of increased wheat production include major world wheat producers and exporters. Data is compiled from reports of the United States Department of Agriculture, the Food Research Institute at Stanford University, and opinions of wheat experts.

Charts show wheat production and carryover, figures for current season are estimates. In the chart showing wheat prices, figures for earlier years are annual averages of selected Liverpool parcels, best reflecting the world wheat price. The figure for today is a Liverpool spot price.

The World's Wheat Crop

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The world wheat situation at a glance:

Estimated world wheat supplies at end of this season will be: 5,015,000,000 bushels, record total for all time and 14 per cent above last year; previous record in 1933 was 5,013,000,000 bushels.

Current prices: Approximately 43 per cent below last year.

Estimated carryover:

At end of last season: 620,000,000 bushels.
At end of this season: 1,065,000,000 bushels.

This year's crop would fill a cubic barn measuring 2,000 feet in each direction.

In area, wheat growing this year will occupy approximately 1 per cent of the earth's land surface.

Russia Proclaims Fisheries Auction

The News

TOKYO, Jan. 10 (AP)—Soviet Russia has informed Japan that it intends to auction during February fishery lots in the Sea of Okhotsk hitherto operated by the Japanese.

The Japanese Ambassador in Moscow, Shigenori Togo, has informed Soviet Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff that such a step would aggravate Russian-Japanese relations.

Officials here indicated that the Japanese intended to continue fishing in Soviet waters, whether or not a new treaty were concluded.

The Foreign Office said on Dec. 10 that a dispute over fishing rights off Sakhalin Island had been in progress with Russia for several weeks. Since then negotiations have been in progress intermittently.

The dispute centers about Japanese fishing rights in waters which are a source of Japanese food. Japan announces that Russia declared its intention of curtailing these rights "for military reasons."

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The annual squabble over the terms under which Japanese fishing vessels may ply in the waters of the Soviet Far East has taken on a character of unusual acerbity because the Soviet Government, possibly reckoning with Japan's pre-occupations in China, is endeavoring to freeze out to a considerable extent the Japanese fishing firms.

The original proposal of the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Maxim Litvinoff, for a temporary agreement to govern Japanese fishing rights next year contemplated a reduction in the value of these rights by as much as 80 per cent, in the opinion of Mr. Tatsuo Kawai, spokesman for the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Some 30,000 Japanese fishermen are engaged in the fisheries off the Siberian coast, and the value of output is 50,000,000 or 60,000,000 yen (about $13,000,000 to $15,500,000) every year.

The Soviet Union and Japan were on the verge of concluding a long-term agreement on the fishery question in the autumn of 1936. Then the anti-Comintern Pact between Japan and Germany was announced. The Soviet Union resented this Pact and retaliated by refusing to conclude any agreement covering a period of years. Japanese fishing continued on the basis of temporary one-year conventions, the conclusion of which was invariably preceded by a good deal of haggling.

Auction Scheme

Now the Soviet Government wishes to alter the terms of the 1939 convention to Japan's disadvantage as regards two points. Some 40 fishing lots are to be withheld from Japanese operation "for military reasons." And all the so-called "stabilized lots," established under the Hirota-Karakhan agreement of 1932, are to be sold at auction.

This bodes little good for the Japanese fishing companies, because an auction, under present Soviet conditions of complete State control of trade and industry, could only be an empty formality. Mr. Kawai's estimate that 80 per cent of the value of the Japanese fishing rights would be lost if the Soviet proposals were accepted, is evidently based on the idea that the stabilized lots, as well as the 40 which are to be withheld for military reasons, would be lost to Japanese operators.

Japan maintains that it possesses an absolute right to fish in Russian waters under the terms of the Portsmouth Treaty, which was concluded after the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05. Litvinoff, on his side, has brought several accusations of breach of this treaty against Japan. He has recalled that the Portsmouth Treaty limited the number of railway guards which Russia could maintain on the line of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

[The Soviet share of ownership of this railway was sold to Manchoukuo, with Japan as guarantor of the purchase price, after prolonged negotiations in March, 1935.]

The Foreign Minister also has insisted that the number of Japanese troops on this line should not exceed the authorized number of railway guards which Russia maintained before the war.

Fortified Zone

The Japanese contention is that the creation of Manchukuo rendered obsolete all provisions of the Portsmouth Treaty relative to prewar Manchuria. Litvinoff also alleged, as a breach of the Portsmouth Treaty, Japanese interference with Soviet shipping in the Soya Strait, between Hokkaido and Sakhalin. The Japanese assert that navigation of the strait by foreign vessels is not forbidden, and that Japan has the right to establish a limited fortified zone, which foreign vessels may not enter.

A third Soviet talking point is the failure of Manchukuo to pay the final installment of the purchase price of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The Japanese side of this case is that the railway had failed to pay certain debts which it was obligated to settle under the purchase agreement.

All these controversial points may be, and probably are, a prelude to compromise rather than to conflict. The fisheries question, vexatious as it has been, is not important enough to be the cause of a Soviet-Japanese war. It could only be the pretext for such a war if one or both sides were convinced that the time to strike was opportune. And there is no indication of any such mood at the present moment.

Argument of Arms

At the same time, the Soviet Union seems to be definitely on the offensive in the sense of trying to crowd out the Japanese from all enterprises in Soviet territory and in Soviet waters. Japanese consular representation has been reduced to a minimum and practically all Japanese residents have been forced to quit such cities as Vladivostok and Khabarovsk. Moreover, there is a systematic effort to make the Japanese oil concession in the northern Russian half of the island of Sakhalin unworkable by imposing all sorts of harassing restrictions, preventing Russians from working for the concessionaires and expelling Japanese workers who have been imported. Now comes the effort to curtail the scope of Japanese fishing operations. Neither side apparently wants to go to war on the fisheries issue. So victory in the dispute will probably go to the power which most successfully impresses on the other a belief in its readiness to resort to armed force, if necessary, in order to get its way.

Giant Newfoundland Airport Has Latest Lighted Runways

News in Aviation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Airport lighting of advanced design to aid approach and landing will be one of the outstanding features of the new giant Newfoundland Airport which is nearly completed up in the Newfoundland wilderness. It lies about 40 miles westward from Botwood, the marine air base from which the flying boat test flights on the Atlantic were conducted last year.

While Newfoundland's new field will be used by the domestic connecting air services from Canada and the United States, it is, nevertheless, designed on a scale to accommodate trans-Atlantic-sized planes.

The "contact" lighting which is the feature of the field's illumination is said to be the newest type, and this field boasts a most complete installation. By means of colors which also indicate the length of the runway available a pilot may locate the runways, align them for approach, and receive some indication, when he is gliding in, of his distance from the ground.

Along the center of each runway the contact lights are embedded 50 feet apart, their tops protruding two inches above the pavement. In ground haze, driving rain or fog a pilot brings his plane alongside these lights to orientate himself. On the main runway, which is 4,800 feet long, 1,200 feet at each end are lighted green and the remaining center section is lighted by yellow sodium lights. The center of the main runway itself is marked by a cluster of sodium lamps. A pilot approaching on the two-way radio beam with which this runway is equipped can tell, therefore, by the light color indications whether he can land immediately or must circle the field to try again.

The field boundary lights are aviation yellow and are mounted on steel cones having steel wings to give good daytime visibility. These lights can be raised from their normal position of three feet, by means of extension stems, to nearly six feet in case of deep snow. Where the ends of the runways merge with the boundary the lights are red to denote the edge of the runway and green to tell pilots the center of the runway.

The secondary runways, each of which are said to be as large as the paved area of any American airport, are lighted similarly except for lower candlepower and lack of a center cluster of lights. These runways, however, are intended for use in normal weather.

New Inductor Compass

A damped or nonrolling earth inductor compass suitable for planes or boats has been perfected by the Washington Institute of Technology. Manufactured for the Institute by the Air-Track company, builders of a radio-beam landing system, the new compass, its inventors claim, returns to a proper reading in less than half a second after pitching, rolling or banking, or in bumpy air. The original earth inductor compass, pioneered by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, was good for large steady planes in steady flight, but not for smaller planes subject to rapid pitching. Improvement now makes it available to smaller planes.

The new improved compass may be mounted remotely in a plane or boat with an indicator on the dashboard. It only requires setting to magnetic variation, whereas the magnetic compass is subject to "floating" and the gyro-compass has the tendency to precess, or return to true north every 10 or 15 minutes.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Air Records

Some 1938 aviation records as noted by the National Geographic Magazine:

Around the world: Howard Hughes, 14,824 miles, in three days, 19 hours, and 17 minutes, in May.

Nonstop distance: British Royal Air Force bombers, from Ismaila, Egypt, to Darwin, Australia, 7,160 miles, eclipsing Soviet record of 6,306 miles made in 1937.

Women's distance: Mme. Andree Dupeyron, from Oran, Algeria, to point near Basra, Iraq, 2,708 miles, in May, eclipsing Earhart record of 2,448 miles made in 1932.

Military speed: Maj. Ernest Udet, German war ace, 394.94 miles an hour, in a pursuit plane, near Berlin; Squadron Leader J. W. Gillon, British pilot, eclipsed that in a flight from Edinburgh to London at an average speed of 408.75 miles an hour.

American transcontinental - military: West to East, Lieut.-Col. Robert E. Olds in "flying fortress," Riverside, Calif., to Langley Field, Va., 2,285 miles, in 10 hours, 45 minutes; private—East to West, Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky, New York to Los Angeles, 10 hours, 3 minutes.

Altitude: Col. Mario Pezzi, 56,016 feet, at Guidonia, Italy. Mass flight: Navy squadron, from San Diego, Calif., to Pearl Harbor, T. H., 30 hours, 12 minutes.

Sustained closed course: Japanese fliers, 7,232 miles, in 62 hours.

Distance and speed: H. F. Broadbent, Australian aviator, from Darwin, Australia, to England, 5 days, 5 hours, 22 minutes.

Diesel nonstop: German Junkers planes, from steamship catapult near English coast to Caravellas, Brazil, 5,300 miles.

Glider: Richard C. duPont, 6,700 feet, at Elmira, N. Y., for new American altitude record; world's record of 23,190 feet, held by Capt. Walther Dreschel, German pilot.

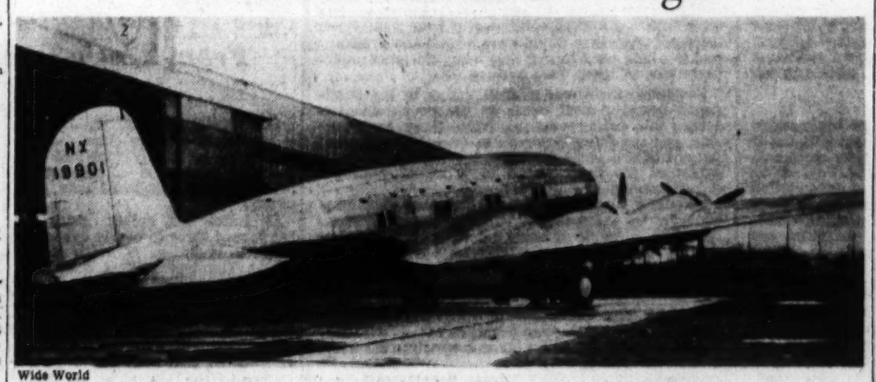
A. D. H.

Mission Unification Urged by Kohlstedt

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—Unification of interdenominational mission agencies was urged by the Rev. Dr. Edward Delor Kohlstedt, Methodist Episcopal Church leader, as he retired Jan. 7 as President of the Home Missions Council.

The Rev. Homer McMillan of Atlanta, Secretary of the Executive Committee of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, was elected to succeed Dr. Kohlstedt.

'Stratoliner' Sealed for Flight



Wide World

Boeing Craft for Pan American Airways Recently Got First Test

The ship is designed for flying at 20,000 feet altitude while its passengers are supplied with air in a "pressure cabin" equivalent to 8,000-feet altitude. It will cruise at 240 miles an hour, carries 33 passengers by day, 25 by night, with two tons of mail and express.

One Hotel Out of 'Red'; Woman to Run Another

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Mrs. Maria Kramer, who purchased the Lincoln Hotel here last May and brought it out of the "red," has taken over the management of the Edison Hotel, in West Forty-Seventh Street, where she succeeds her husband, Max J. Kramer, who resigned the Presidency of the Edison Company to give more time to his other business activities.

Mrs. Kramer, who will continue to operate the Lincoln, has become one of the foremost women in the New York realty field. She and her husband have been buying theaters, big office buildings, and hotels through the whole of the financial recession.

If Movies Displease Speak to J. Roosevelt

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—James Roosevelt, insurance salesman, former Presidential secretary and now movie executive, indicated Jan. 8 he was the man to see if you don't like the Sam Goldwyn productions.

Stepping off his California-bound plane for a few minutes here, "Jimmy" said he finally found out what his job would be in movieland.

"I have been saying that I was going to be on the business side, and that was all," he told reporters. "But now I can say that my job, among other things, is to study our productions, analyze their reception by the public, and make recommendations on future productions." The President's son added that "anyone who thinks I am going to be a go-between for Hollywood and the White House is all wrong."

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Crossword Quiz Answers

S	P	A	R	T	A	N	S		G	O	A	T
A	L	E	E	S		T	E	A	R		E	
I	N	D	I	A		K	I	N	D		R	N
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Pacific Sailed in 34-Foot Yawl By Two Brothers From Seattle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Eighteen months out from Seattle, Washington, in the 34-foot auxiliary yawl Marie, which they built themselves, two Dutch-Americans, Frank and Pete Dona, arrived in Sydney. Both are electrical engineers and have lived on their yawl for the last four years.

On their voyage to Sydney they called at Honolulu, Taniti, Samoa, and Suva. The last 1,750 miles of the voyage, from Suva to Sydney, took 20 days, the Marie being delayed by calms. The brothers had not advised anybody in Sydney of their coming.

The staff on duty at the signal station at South Head at the entrance to Port Jackson, suspected a practical joke when the small craft came into sight, flying the United States ensign.

"We were not sailors, but we read Harry Pidgeon's book on sailing the world single-handed, and we decided to build a ship like his," said Pete Dona. "We went to the public library in our town and got the plans and set to work."

Twice during the voyage across the Pacific, the Marie's mainmast was broken and twice it was ashore on reefs. In a gale off the Oregon coast Frank Dona was swept overboard, but Pete turned the Marie back on its course and rescued him.

Rublee Visits Berlin to Ask Co-operation in Refugee Plan

BERLIN, Jan. 10 (AP)—George Rublee, Director of the Intergovernmental Refugee Committee, arrived from London today to present a plan for evacuating Jews from Germany.

Mr. Rublee came here at the invitation of the German Government, presented through Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Reichsbank President, in London last month.

He plans to remain only long enough to ascertain concretely to what extent co-operation is possible between his Committee and the German Government, then to leave details to other agencies to be designated later.

Victoria Board Formed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Following the Federal Government decision to admit 15,000 European refugees in the next three years, a Refugee Emergency Council has been established here to assist and settle the newcomers. The council's aim will be to care for Czechs, Germans, non-Aryan Christians and other refugees by these methods:

Finding them employment; finding each of them the Australian guarantors (that they will not become charges on the State) required by the Commonwealth Government; extending immediate hospitality to new arrivals and smoothing difficulties in the way of their assimilation into Australian life; co-operation with the Jewish Welfare Society to avoid overlapping and to ensure the best disposal of joint resources.

At a dinner attended by about 700 Melbourne Jews Dr. Leon Jona announced a special appeal for £25,000 to quicken the Australian settlement of Jewish migrants.

Immediate offers of individual sums as high as £750 were shouted and before the dinner was over £17,000 had been subscribed. Small blocks of land are to be bought and stocked for working by one or two Jewish families. The Committee opposes the forming in this country of foreign "cells" and will not sponsor any form of group settlement by any one district.

Mr. Boas, chairman of the Victorian section of the Jewish Welfare Society, explained that the organized settlement in Australia of refugees from Europe had been a major society undertaking for the last three years. Five full-time supervisors have been seeing to their settlement in Victoria, and to the finding of suitable employment. For the promotion of this work more than £15,000 has been spent prior to the launching of the current appeal.

15,000 for Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—It is expected here that Australia will admit in the first year more than 5,000 of the 15,000 European refugees to be accommodated. From Australia House, the Commonwealth's London offices, came the report that 30,000 refugees had sought admission within the next three months.

Hitherto Australia has never had a quota system of migration. And statistics do not show the incomers' race or religion—merely nationality. The Minister for the Interior, John McEwen, reports that Jewish refugees—that is Jews by religion—comprise approximately one half of the refugee migrants coming to Australia. The balances are largely persons of Jewish descent.

The Commonwealth immigration laws make no distinction between refugees and ordinary white alien migrants. The first problem is to reconcile the pressure of applications from refugees with Australia's capacity to absorb them. On broad lines, the Government has decided that the admittance of refugees shall conform to the same principles as those governing the entry of white aliens generally. Only persons who will not disturb existing labor conditions will be admitted. Special consideration will be given to individuals who have capital and experience necessary to establish industries which have not already been highly developed.

The selection of refugee migrants is still to be directed from Canberra. In view of the urgency of the refugee problem, and of the need of expeditious handling of their applications in Europe, it has been suggested that authority be delegated to Australia House in London. But the Ministry decided that it must have alien migration under its direct control.

The great proportion of alien migrants are given landing permits on the recommendation of some person of authority in Australia. The Government is just as much concerned with the guarantor as with the alien himself, and the employment he intends to follow in Australia.

The Australian Jewish Welfare Society has its own training farm at Brukham Hills, near Sydney, New South Wales. A New York organization, which prefers to remain anonymous, has sent £10,000 to Sydney, to be expended on the purchase and equipping of farms for refugees.

Meanwhile the ordinary migration policy of the Commonwealth Government continues. Since the reintroduction last February of the scheme of assisted migration from Britain, 14,500 nominations have been received. An overwhelming number are from young men and women for agricultural occupations and domestic service.

Queensland Cautious

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland—Queensland labor officials are divided as to the wisdom of the Commonwealth Government's plans to admit several thousand Jewish refugees into Australia each year.

North Queensland, with its large unoccupied areas, is regarded as ideally suitable for agricultural mass settlement, but labor interests here fear that mass settlement might lead to segregation and a lowering of Australian standards of living, as has been the case with Italians in the North Queensland sugar-growing districts.

Last year 1,440 aliens were admitted to Queensland, the majority being Italians and Greeks.

Action by Trinidad

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, Jan. 10 (CP)—The Government of this British Colony off the northern coast of South America yesterday instructed steamship agents to cable their principals in Europe not to accept any more alien passengers for Trinidad.

The step was preliminary to Government action to tighten immigration laws to curb the influx of Jewish refugees from Europe. More than 500 refugees have arrived in Trinidad in the last nine months. Officials said many were seeking employment.

Canadian Mounties 'Graduate'



Receive Diplomas in Crime Detection

Premier Patterson of Saskatchewan congratulating a graduate officer while Inspector T. B. Hutchings looks on.

23 More Mounties Get Degrees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Ranging in rank from inspector to sergeant, and from posts extending from New Brunswick to British Columbia, 23 officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police "graduated" just before Christmas after weeks of study in the new R. C. M. P. school of crime detection and prevention here.

In a colorful ceremony at the police barracks, attended by Laurence E. Albert, executive aide to the chief of the United States Secret Service, Washington, the 23 officers were handed their diplomas by Premier W. J. Patterson of Saskatchewan.

It was the second class of this new arm of the Mounted Police, organized only last year under the program of modernization of the famous force by Assistant Commissioner S. T. Wood of Ottawa.

The ceremony was also the occasion for the debut of the newly-organized Mounted Police band. Under the direction of Staff Sergeant J. T. Brown, formerly of the Governor-General's Footguards of Ottawa, the band is composed of 34 youthful players recently recruited into the force with the rank of constable.

Most of them are just out of school, but a few have been working. One is an engraver by trade; another a miner; two are newspapermen. But all of them were recruited on the basis of their musical talent.

The band is the first the R. C. M. P. has had in 30 years. The former organization was disbanded early in the century and its instruments, stored away in the R. C. M. P. barracks here, were destroyed by fire in 1922.

For Staff Sergeant Brown, the band is another achievement in a long musical career, which started in 1905 when he became clarinet player in the Governor-General's Footguards of Ottawa.

Quebec to Pattern F. B. I.

MONTREAL (CP) — Quebec's khaki-clad provincial police officers are following the example set by those of the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation. It was announced Jan. 7 by Commissioner Col. P. A. Pluze members of the force will be given instruction in military drill, swimming, operation and maintenance of gas weapons, and revolver shooting. A special school will be established for the officers in the isolated regions of Quebec's northern mining district of Abitibi, according to present plans. Colonel Pluze, former warden of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, has been reorganizing the force for more than a year. His assistant, Col. Edmond Roche, will go to Washington to study police methods at F. B. I. headquarters.

Vanishing Australians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—One of the last free entertainments left to the people of Sydney is to go. "Dogmen" who "ride the cranes" will no longer be the aerial acrobats of the building trade, for "riding the hook" is to be prohibited. They are protesting to the Government against its regulation forbidding them to go aloft at the end of a crane line.

One of the dogmen, Bernard Childs, will be as sorry as the thousands of citizens who take time off between 7:30 a. m. and 5 p. m. to watch him and others of his trade go through their working performances between ground and 100 feet or more aloft. "I'm never afraid on the hook," he said, "but I get the wind up trying to cross the streets to go home after I've finished work." He thinks that the new regulation, which compels builders to employ two men, one to load on the ground, and the other to unload on the building, will complicate construction.

Building contractors are opposed to the regulation, declaring that dogmen have the easiest and one of the safest jobs on building construction, but union officials welcome it, saying that Australia is about the last country to abolish a "dangerous and unnecessary circus stunt."

Palestine Atrocities Denied

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP)—The War Office yesterday denounced "baseless allegations by persons and organizations unfriendly to this country" regarding British military activities in Palestine.

The denunciation was prompted by German press charges and by stories of alleged atrocities in the Holy Land which have been circulated throughout all Arab countries.

The War Office issued a statement outlining in detail the position of the British Army in Palestine and also the Arab rebel set-up. It defended the Army's activities, which the War Office said had been twisted by propagandists to appear as atrocities.

The British press lately has reprinted German news stories pointing out "terrorist tactics" in Palestine which Nazi editors elaborated to counter London newspaper accounts of "Jewish atrocities" in Germany.

The War Office said between 1,000 and 1,500 Arab rebels were in the Holy Land. It said these were split up into small squads which, while under no organized command, take their "general policy" from the exiled Grand Mufti of Jerusalem and the Arab Higher Committee.

Rebel funds and extra man power are obtained by terrorism of peaceful or pro-British Arabs by rebel gangs which take drastic revenge—usually by assassination or kidnaping—the statement asserted.

It added that the main object of the rebels was to avoid open conflict with British troops, leaving the latter with no alternative but the present methods of offense.

[Britain has around 20,000 troops and police in the Holy Land putting down the Arab rebellion which stemmed from Arab-Jewish enmity. Britain now rules the country by a League of Nations mandate.]

Methods employed by the military were said by the War Office to consist mainly of throwing cordons around villages and searching for known rebels, shooting anyone previously warned who attempts to escape, marching men off for identification, blowing up houses singly or enmasse where rebel activities are concentrated, and imposing strict curfews.

Six Arabs Sentenced

JERUSALEM, Jan. 10 (AP) — Six Arabs captured in a fight with British armed forces near Hebron Dec. 18 were sentenced to execution today by a British military court for possession of arms.

This was the largest number of persons sentenced at one sitting of the court since its establishment.

The Arabs had engaged British forces near the scene of a pro-British demonstration in which other Arabs opposed to the exiled Grand Mufti of Jerusalem participated.

In Other Words It's 'Red Ink'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — What's in a name?

The Roosevelt Administration's parade of budgetary deficits has produced a curious evolution of descriptive phrase.

First it was just a plain, simple "deficit."

But very soon Washington heard about "balancing the cycle." This meant spending on the downswing on the assumption that there would be a counterbalancing surplus on the subsequent upswing.

Out of this conception grew the phrase "deficit financing." For a while it was used freely in New Deal circles. But during the past year nothing made a New Deal economist bristle with so much resentment as use of this now—to them—obsolete form.

It was succeeded by "compensatory spending," a form which connoted the theory that Government spending must compensate for what ever deficiency in private spending was in theory necessary to keep the economic ship moving along on an even keel.

President Roosevelt contributed the latest, and most euphemistic, variation on the phrase in his budget message when he gave the world, "investment for prosperity."

Move to Bar Aliens In Count for Congress

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator Arthur Capper (R), of Kansas, proposed Jan. 6 that aliens be eliminated from population counts that determine representation in Congress.

The Kansas Senator said he and Representative Malcolm C. Tarver (D), of Georgia, would reintroduce in this Congress a proposed constitutional amendment known as the "stop alien representation amendment."

American Envoy Pictures China's Back-Door Road

PARIS, Jan. 10 (AP)—Nelson T. Johnson, United States Ambassador to China, yesterday came to the last lap of his 12,000-mile "long-way-round" land, sea and air trip to report to President Roosevelt on China's prospects in the Far Eastern conflict.

In the Paris Embassy, Mr. Johnson told the story of his 2,100-mile automobile trip through Inner China from Chungking, the Chinese Temporary Capital, to Burma.

"I felt more like an explorer than a diplomat," said the veteran of 32 years service in China.

The Ambassador and an aide, driving a light automobile, were the first civilians to enter Burma on the new road carved out of the foothills of the Malaya Mountains in Sinkiang Province to provide China with a new "back door" for war supplies.

Those first 2,100 miles were the toughest, Mr. Johnson said, and by comparison, the next 7,000 from Rangoon to France by airplane seemed like a ride on a magic carpet.

The new road was finished just before Mr. Johnson left Chungking Dec. 12. Thousands of coolies were mobilized for months in labor battalions to do it.

"I saw a lot and learned a lot," Mr. Johnson said. "The new road leaves the old Tibetan trade route at Tallifu, in Yunnan Province, and skirts the vast Burmese plateau until it literally drops you into Mandalay."

But he was silent on China's chances against Japan.

He will go from Paris to London and sail Jan. 11 for New York from Southampton aboard the Ile de France. He said he expected to remain in the United States "for about two months after talking around Washington a bit."

Mrs. Johnson and their two children, who left Peiping in August, 1937, after the outbreak of hostilities between China and Japan, have been staying at Cody, Wyo.

Soviets Pay Well For Expert Talent In Film Industry

MOSCOW, Jan. 10 (AP)—A new system of pay for movie scenarists, cameramen, directors, and composers—always among the highest paid workers in the Soviet Union—was published yesterday.

A director can be paid in rubles the nominal equivalent of from about $1,200 to $10,000 for each picture, according to its length, quality, and importance. The cameraman can be paid from about $400 to $3,000.

Higher payments can be made only in cases of outstanding achievements and by special approval of the Council of People's Commissars.

In addition to these payments, directors receive "salaries of between $240 and $400 monthly, cameramen $200 to $300.

Scenarists and composers receive up to $8,000 a scenario or $3,000 for a composition.

With the industry producing less than 50 pictures annually the past several years, the new system was expected to stimulate the directors to work faster and produce more films.

Meanwhile today managers were warned by Public Prosecutor Andrew Vyshinsky that failure to enforce penalties against workmen will result in prosecutions under sections of the Criminal Code which provide prison sentences up to three years for nonfulfillment of duty. This warning was in relation to a recent decree ordering managers to discharge workmen who arrive on the job more than 20 minutes late.

Ontario Youths Oppose Use Of Beverage Alcohol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — The 80 youthful members of the Ontario Older Boys' Parliament at its 18th session here recently committed themselves to total abstinence from beverage alcohol.

Opposition to Ontario's beverage rooms, bootlegging establishments, and the liquor traffic in all its forms as a social danger was registered. It was claimed that more than $61,000,000 was spent on liquor in Ontario during 1937, that this had been a substantial contributing factor to fatalities and property damage, and that twice as much was spent on alcohol in Ontario as by the Dominion, provincial, and municipal governments on relief.

The Ontario Government was commended for its action in closing beverage rooms four hours earlier on Dec. 24, 1938 than on previous Christmas Eves.

Another resolution gave support to the "struggling efforts" of the League of Nations, in order that the principle of collective security may gradually become the basis for the adjustment of international disputes.

The proposal of the Canadian Corps Association that 10 camps across Canada be established for the training, under military discipline, of 50,000 jobless young men, was endorsed by the Parliament.

Planes Hop From Miami For Havana Air Show

MIAMI, Fla (AP)—Thirty five airplanes ranging from big tri-motored ships to little "flivvers" took off from Municipal Airport Jan. 10 for Havana where an international air show was planned for this week.

Among the planes were three flown here from Puerto Rico nonstop by Pedro Serralles and his two sons, Felix and Eugenio.

Will Rogers Coin Proposed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Congress will be asked to authorize issuance of coins honoring the late Will Rogers, Oklahoma cowboy humorist. A bill to that effect has been prepared by Representative Wesley E. Disney (D) of Oklahoma.

Challenge for New Reforms Given Women by Mrs. Catt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—In the presence of 500 women who had come from many parts of the United States to honor her here yesterday on her eightieth birthday, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt gave a brilliant summary of successful campaigns in which she has participated and by which American women have won the right to education, to qualify for professions, to make wills, to control property, to control wages, and to vote.

Mrs. Catt concluded with a ringing challenge to new duties, declaring "the woman's task is not completed" and asking, "Women, are you ready now to gather as the women did at Seneca Falls, N. Y., and lay out a program of wrongs still to be righted and of rights to be attained? If so, let it be called and called soon."

She proposed the election of more women for legislatures and to Congress, a general housecleaning in all political party machinery in order to make American democracy a more worthy example to the world, a rewritten and redefined Bill of Rights for all before it is too late, a new national code of law for women with every taint of the false and barbaric philosophies in the old ones removed, and the abolition of war which she termed "the most menacing of all the world's problems."

Duty Outlined

With their hard-won equipment of education, their own pocketbooks, and the right to vote, said Mrs. Catt, it becomes the duty of women to find their status "in the midst of the new confusion."

Mrs. Catt had words of cheer for workers in the new campaigns.

"Let it not be forgotten," she said, "that every hard problem solved strengthens the character and promotes the growth of those engaged in the struggle, so let no woman dread what lies before. Friends, it is a hard future, but every problem can be solved and some of them must be solved. For your own sake, face the future cheerfully; for your friends' sake be optimistic; for your children's sake, be confident, and for the sake of all things, be bravely unafraid. God bless you, good friends, fellow workers. God bless you all."

There were both tears and cheers as the women watched the tale of their own years of toil unfold on the screen while Mrs. James Morrisson of Chicago and Mrs. Maud Wood Park of Boston told the story of the suffrage campaign and Mrs. Catt's part as its leader during the period of victory.

Woman Leaders Attend

Mrs. F. Louis Slade presided at the honor table where Mrs. Catt was seated with Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, members of the present board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and presidents and representatives of many leading national women's organizations.

Miss Rosa Manus of Netherlands presented a long ribbon-tied roll of cards from women of other countries. There were many cables and telegrams, regrets from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, a message from Lady Astor in which she asked Mrs. Catt "not to believe all the things you hear about the Cliveden Set," and greetings from Miss Dorothy Kenyon, American member, and others on the commission now meeting in Geneva to discuss the status of women.

From the Westchester County Institute came word that officials have decided to name the revolving fund for Mrs. Catt and to invite her to determine the first expenditure from it.

Dramatic Moment

A dramatic moment of the day was at the conclusion of the screening of the story of the woman suffrage campaign. The last picture had shown Mrs. Catt on an August day, 1920, the suffrage amendment ratified, in the midst of her own welcome back to New York City from the long fight before the Tennessee Legislature.

As the lights went up, Mrs. Catt was seen standing in her place at the table, her hand raised in the same triumphant salute, and her arms filled with a duplicate of the gold and blue ribbon-tied flowers she had carried in the picture.



Wide World Studio

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt

Lauded at birthday luncheon for her leadership in raising legal and educational status of women.

Workers Over 40 Hold Their Own In Industry by Employer Survey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—A decline in industrial discriminations against the worker over 40 is reported by the National Association of Manufacturers. On the basis of a survey of employers, undertaken in co-operation with the American Legion, Disabled American Veterans and Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Association concludes that the proportion of older workers in 1938 is nearly 20 per cent higher than it was in 1937.

"It is evident from all the information submitted that industry evaluates its older workers very highly," says the report, submitted to Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, by Howard Coonley, President of the N. A. M. "It is apparent that workers 40 and over constitute a vital and dynamic part of industry, their skill and strong loyalties being of inestimable importance in the industrial unit."

From its survey, the N. A. M. learned:

Less than one per cent of companies reporting give preference to younger workers when it is necessary to make layoffs.

Eighty-nine per cent of the companies have no maximum hiring age limit.

Thirty-eight per cent give preference in hiring to workers below 40, principally because of the training and apprenticeship requirements.

When compared with similar surveys made in the 1920's, no lessened proportion of employment of workers between 40 and 50 was shown, but there has been slight decrease in industrial employment after 50.

Most employers reporting rated the efficiency of the worker over 40 as high as that of young workers, said they showed as much, or more, co-operation, and were not any more of an accident risk.

Of All Things . . . !

Toy Balloon Record?

ALLISON, Iowa (AP)—This balloon didn't do any fooling along the way.

Three Allison boys released a small hydrogen-filled balloon here Jan. 2. They received a letter from a man in New Rochelle, N. Y., 1,600 miles from here, saying he found the balloon in his yard Jan. 3, 16 hours after it was released here.

Please, Your Highness!

WINDSOR, Ont. (CP)—Windsor vocational school children have written to King George asking that he declare a holiday other than May 20 for a national celebration marking his visit to Canada as May 20 is a Saturday and there would be a school holiday on that day.

Pulpwood Clothes Next

WINNIPEG (CP)—Clothing made from pulpwood will supply northwestern Ontario with a large new industry soon, Peter Heenan, Ontario Minister of Lands and Forests, said today upon his arrival here.

"During 1937, the United States imported 15,000,000 tons of sulphite (preparation made from pulpwood) from Europe. We ought to get a good share of that market," he said.

Arbitration Board In Jamaica Dispute

KINGSTON, Jamaica (CP)—A temporary arbitration board set up to settle Jamaica's labor disputes will hold meetings immediately, it was announced Jan. 8.

Governor Sir Arthur Richards and Alexander Bustamante, the Island's labor leader, agreed to set up the board after strikes tied up waterfront activities throughout the island, and hotel employers threatened to walk out last week.

Waterfront workers demanded increased wages.

Liquor Is Barred By Legislature In Oklahoma Capitol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. — First move of Oklahoma's Legislature in this session was placing of a rigid ban upon drinking within the Capitol.

While Oklahoma still is one of the few dry states remaining in the country, whisky has flowed freely over the borders from neighboring dry states.

The ban upon liquor is considered to be a direct result of general statewide criticism, and of the positive action of Gov. Leon C. Phillips, who took office Jan. 9. Liquor flowed so freely in the Capitol two years ago that it created widespread press comment and was a definite issue in last autumn's elections, with not a few votes hinging upon whether or not a legislator countenanced drinking.

Governor Phillips, who voted with the "wet bloc" while in the house of representatives upon the question of whether or not the liquor question should be submitted to the people "because I consider it their right to decide," is a personal dry in spite of criticism leveled at him by political opponents. He once considered entering the ministry and still retains many of those high religious ideals in personal habits.

Governor Phillips entered a clear warning during party meetings following his election that there would be no liquor.

Murray Gibbons, Oklahoma City, House Democratic Floor Leader, notified employees that drunkenness any place and at any time will provide grounds for their dismissals from office, as will even the use of small amounts of liquor in committee rooms.

James M. Wilson, Enid, Chairman of the Senate Employment Committee, issued a similar warning from his end of the Capitol.

Incidentally, old timers in Oklahoma politics report that this was "about the driest Christmas and New Year in history" in Oklahoma. In spite of the fact that it will take a constitutional amendment to eliminate the state's dry law, it has been violated with impunity. The action isn't one of tightening up the law, but an apparent public disgust with results of liquor drinking.

New Brunswick to Exhibit

FREDERICTON (CP)—New Brunswick will have an exhibit at the New York World's Fair, F. W. Pirie, Minister of Lands and Mines, announced over the week end. Nature of the exhibit has yet to be made known. Quebec and Nova Scotia are the only other provinces which have decided to show exhibits at the Fair.

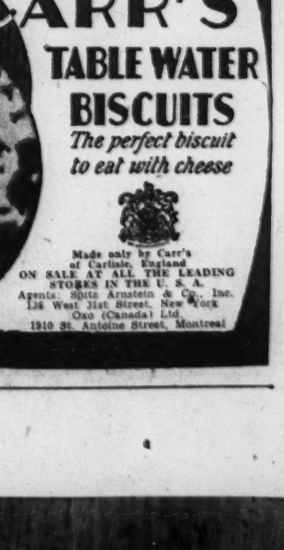
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Congress Asks 'When' Not 'If' Split With President Will Come

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—As the big clock ticks on in the United States Senate Chamber the second week of the session, everyone is asking the same question—when is the big moment going to come?

The "big moment" is the zero hour for the attack on President Roosevelt. It is significant that the question is when will the attack start, not whether it will start. It is not expected that it will be a point-blank attack on Mr. Roosevelt at the outset. It is believed that it will be raised on some legislative issue, and that when the time and circumstances seem ripe the occasion will be seized, for the "big push" which seems inevitable.

What seems inevitable one week in the United States Senate does not necessarily seem inevitable the next. But under the goading of Mr. Roosevelt's Jackson Day dinner speech, this week-end in which he told Democratic Conservatives to go into the Republican Party, the immediate feeling is that an explosion sooner or later is certain. They are biding their time. They will wait the proper moment, with a shrewd eye to the fact that they have for their antagonist in the White House one of the most adept politicians Washington has ever seen. But when the time comes they will be prepared to go through with it.

Situation Is Confusing

Just at the moment legislative independence is finding expression in connection with the $875,000,000 supplemental WPA relief appropriation sought by the President, which economy advocates are seeking to trim by at least $150,000,000 and perhaps $250,000,000.

Yesterday a House appropriation sub-committee under Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia heard three witnesses including Mayor La Guardia of New York urge even larger appropriations than Mr. Roosevelt seeks, but it is likely to curtail the amount, rather than increase it.

It is too soon, however, to say what Congress will finally do. Against the economy movement in House and Senate is the strong local pressure for spending, which touches all Congressmen. It will require almost Spartan self-discipline for Congress to resist the Roosevelt blandishments and the appeals from back-home together.

The battle is likely to be too confused and generalized in any case to make a definite anti-Roosevelt issue of it, or to relegate it to the general political background which is shaping much of the behind-the-scenes thinking in Washington today.

Best Defense, an Offensive

As the situation stands at present, conservative Democrats are blaming Mr. Roosevelt for the election defeat. Mr. Roosevelt has refused to be put on the defensive, however, and in his Jackson Day speech showed militancy just when another man might have asked for compromise. The Southern Conservatives watered down their real resentment in their press comment on that speech. They made no secret of their feelings, however, to newspapermen. They are biding their time.

Mr. Roosevelt seems to be perfectly aware of the sentiment and possibly a jump ahead of it. His strategy, it appears, is to avoid any overt act that might pick a quarrel. His attitude has been suavity itself. He has signified that he would let Congress prepare its own bills, seek its own measures, assume its own responsibility. He will recommend broad generalizations and let Congress fill in the details. He has revised the WPA personnel to forestall criticism. If Congress wants economy, why, let Congress cut down expenditures, itself—after all Congress can balance the budget alone if it wants to. This is skillful maneuvering. It apparently will postpone the inevitable tug-of-war, but will not eliminate it.

President Technically Right

A well known Southern Senator who distinguished himself against the President in the court fight, acknowledged yesterday the responsibility of Congress, and the technical valadity of Mr. Roosevelt's position. He has argued all along for greater control by Congress. Now he expects to get it. Perhaps it would be wiser if there were no more legislation of any sort, he says, save necessary fiscal bills, in this session. On his side Mr. Roosevelt has veto power to halt anti-New Deal legislation. On the other hand—and here a dangerous look comes into the Senator's eye—let Mr. Roosevelt watch out and not introduce any major "radical" legislation.

Senator Harry Flood Byrd (D) of Virginia will this week make his reply to Marriner Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board, who had previously attacked Senator Byrd for his economy proposals. The Byrd-Eccles debate is rapidly becoming the outstanding fiscal discussion of the country. First Senator Byrd let fly in Boston, then Mr. Eccles answered him, now Senator Byrd again returns to the attack. But the question is—is this the issue on which the Roosevelt-Congressional cleavage will occur?

Observers don't think so. Even Senator Byrd sadly shakes his head. Congress isn't at its best when it comes to cutting down appropriations or achieving economy. For a good many Congressmen the relief bill takes the place of the old pork-barrel bills. In the old days, it is said, a congressman got an appropriation for building a bridge over a dry creek; but today he gets money for which he doesn't have to build anything at all; the money is given away.

Where Split Is Likely to Come

The split is not likely to come on national defense, either. There seems to be a feeling that reasonable increases in Army, Navy and Air Force will be voted. Furthermore, the Jackson Day speech is interpreted as meaning that Mr. Roosevelt is prepared on his side to veto any serious modification of New Deal legislation. That turns the situation, perhaps, into a stalemate.

Where the fight may arise is over some question of the President's personal authority. Mr. Roosevelt suffered his worst defeats last term on the court bill, and executive reorganization bill, in each of which his alleged aggrandizement of power was involved. That is the type of battle the irritated Democratic Conservatives would like to wage anew.

They will scan the new reorganization bill to see if they can put a "dictatorship" label upon it. They will seek to curtail the authority of Mr. Roosevelt and the Executive in appropriating relief funds.

Wherever and whenever the issue of White House power is involved there will be a strong, vocal faction seeking to curtail it. If successful, such a Roosevelt defeat, it is felt, would greatly lower his prestige. It would be projected upon the 1940 political heavens as a sign that not only the Congress but the Nation itself did not wish Mr. Roosevelt to have more power, notably a third term. That is the kind of issue on which the "big moment" is likely to come—a big moment that may not arrive for months, in the skillful maneuvering of the two sides.

La Guardia Move Blocked by Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Another attempt by the Fiorello H. La Guardia Mayoralty to economize by refusing to pay rises to court employees has been blocked by Justice John MacCrate of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, when he denied on Jan. 7 the application of the City for a writ setting aside an order of mandamus issued by Justice Charles J. Dodd of the Supreme Court on June 21 directing the City to pay increases in salary totalling $22,000 to Joseph F. Tevlin Chief Probation Officer of the Kings County Court, and 24 others in the Probation Department. Justice MacCrate wrote no opinion, merely penning the words, "Motion denied."

The City has waged a long fight against what it calls "unnecessary" and "exorbitant" pay raises granted to employees of courts, and so far has been defeated at every turn, the courts refusing to rule against their "prerogative" of raising their employees' pay.

Application for the present order was made by Assistant Corporation Counsel Robert H. Schaffer two weeks ago and was based on contents of a report by a person attached to the State Probation Department of alleged inefficiency and political control in the Kings County Court Probation Department.

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Wide World

Farmer Finds Oil on Land and Puts Family on Wheels

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Smith of St. Elmo, Ill., are shown with some of their children and grandchildren, with five of the seven automobiles bought after the discovery of oil on their 100-acre farm. Six of the cars were bought as Christmas presents for each of the six children and a seventh for Mrs. Smith and himself. The only member of the family left without a car is a minor, who will have one when 18.

Diplomats Deny Spying and Check On Press at Lima

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—Reports that United States diplomats were spied upon at the Pan-American Conference at Lima, Peru, have been officially denied by Assistant Secretary of State A. A. Berle, Jr., a delegate.

Talking to the radio (NBC) audience, Mr. Berle said:

"We heard nothing of any spying on the American delegation or of the searching of the delegation papers during the whole stay at Lima. We found the Peruvian Government perfect and courteous hosts. These conferences do not indulge in secret diplomacy; the custom of frank dealing is general."

Mr. Berle added that to obscure achievements of the conference by stories of activities that were not important "shows a lack of proportion."

Returning aboard the liner Santa Maria, Secretary of State Cordell Hull replied angrily to questions concerning reports of spying and newspaper censorship in the Peruvian capital during the conference.

"I don't go smelling around for little objects of criticism," he said. "We have fifty more important things on our mind."

The Secretary declared that no correspondent at the Conference had complained of treatment accorded the press.

Paris Court Raises Sentence on Uncle Of Envoy's Slayer

PARIS, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Paris Court of Appeals today increased from four to six months' imprisonment the police court sentence against Abraham Grynszpan, convicted of harboring his nephew, Herschel Grynszpan, confessed slayer of the German diplomat, Ernst vom Rath.

It was Herr Rath's slaying, Nov. 9, that touched off the November wave of anti-Jewish violence in Germany.

Abraham Grynszpan was convicted of hiding his 17-year-old nephew, a Polish Jew, in his home after the youth had been ordered to leave France as an undesirable alien. The uncle said the boy was ill and maintained that the right of asylum should have allowed him to stay in France.

The Appeals Court rejected the uncle's argument and decided that the police court had not been sufficiently severe.

However, in the case of Chana Grynszpan, Abraham's wife who was convicted on the same charge, the higher court reduced her sentence from four months to three.

Herschel is in prison awaiting trial on a charge of murder for shooting vom Rath.

City's Employees Scurry for Loans

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Facing an estimated $1,500,000 deficit, city officials sent 3,000 municipal employees scurrying in search of personal loans in lieu of their salaries for the next four months.

City Manager H. F. McElroy said the employees would be paid in full—but indicated none of their salaries for the final four months of the fiscal year ending April 30 would be available before the fiscal year starting May 1.

To tide them over, employees were urged to seek loans. One plan under consideration would permit large groups of workers to give notes, endorsed by City officials, for mass loans at a low interest rate. The employees then could file a friendly suit to collect their pay after April 30.

The Star said the financial situation is the worst Mr. McElroy has faced since he became city manager 12 years ago when Thomas J (Boss) Pendergast's Democratic ticket swept into power in the City Hall.

Mr. McElroy commented only: "Kansas City's finances are in good condition and always will be. We are far better off than many cities which have gone far in debt in the last six or seven years."

Czechs Raise Bar On Ex-German Press

PRAGUE, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Czech Interior Ministry today banned five periodicals of the so-called German émigré press. The order, effective for all Czechoslovakia, prohibited the importation of the following publications printed abroad by Germans who fled Germany after the Nazi rise to power: Die Deutsche Volkszeitung, Der Neue Vorwärts, Pariser Zeitung, Das Neue Tagebuch, and Die Neue Weltbühne.

Auto Union Reorganization Is Urged by President Martin

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 10 (AP)—Homer Martin, President of the United Automobile Workers Union, announced today that he would seek to have a full convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate called "as soon as possible," implying that he wished to have the entire membership decide by ballot the factional conflict which has long simmered between him and an opposing group.

A formal request for such a convention will be made to the Union's Executive Board, Mr. Martin said. Approval of the Board, on which Mr. Martin's opponents hold a majority, is required for an official convention call. Should the Board deny the request, Mr. Martin said he would carry the question to the membership by a referendum vote.

The Convention, said Mr. Martin after a meeting of the Board, would elect new officers and make such changes in the Union's constitution as the membership desired. The Executive Board meeting had been summoned by his opponents for the purpose of calling him to account for his recent and allegedly high-handed control of the Union leadership.

The latest outburst was, in part, an echo of last year's row over charges and counter-charges of Communism, and an informed source predicted that the U. A. W. was on the verge of a final showdown in the spasmodic internal friction.

George F. Addes, Secretary-Treasurer, said he had polled the 24 board members and received 18 affirmative and no negative votes on reconvening the Board this week.

"The Board," Mr. Addes said, "will deal with the Ford negotiations, which President Martin has kept a complete secret from the Board, and such other matters as may be brought before it."

The Secretary-Treasurer was one of five international officers suspended last year and subsequently reinstated when the Congress of Industrial Organizations intervened. The five were leaders of the anti-Martin faction.

One of the main objectives of the U. A. W. for some time has been to organize employees of the Ford Motor Company, the only major automobile producer which has not signed a contract.

Last October, after Mr. Martin revealed he had conferred with Henry Ford and his personnel director, Harry H. Bennett, Mr. Bennett said the company's labor policy "hasn't changed one bit." Mr. Ford has said frequently his firm never would recognize any union as the sole bargaining agent of its employees.

Mr. Martin in addressing a recent mass meeting mentioned the Ford membership campaign.

"Don't be surprised if the Ford workers have the benefits of collective bargaining very soon. I could tell you some things about the Ford situation. Don't be surprised if, when we come to the convention this year (at Toledo in August), there is a large representation of Ford workers."

Rush to Pass Hopkins Barred

(Continued from Page 1)

in which his own case had been involved.

The Committee postponed further hearings until tomorrow when Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, author of "The Red Net-Work" will be first witness, followed by other representatives of so-called "anti-subversive" groups.

Consider Murphy Hearing

Meanwhile, another Senate Subcommittee took under advisement the question of public hearings on the appointment of Frank Murphy, former Governor of Michigan, to be Attorney General. Mr. Murphy recently expressed strong hope that he would be called to give his version of the Michigan sit-down strike crisis, while he was Governor.

Besides the Frankfurter-Murphy appointments, other important nominations of Mr. Roosevelt are centering attention on Capitol Hill, notably that of Harry L. Hopkins, former WPA Administrator as Secretary of Commerce.

Conservative Democrats and Republicans blocked the attempts of New Dealers to win immediate approval by the Senate Commerce Committee of Mr. Hopkins yesterday. Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida a New Dealer made the immediate motion that Mr. Hopkins be confirmed, but the anti-Hopkins coalition, led by Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina, a personal and political enemy of Mr. Hopkins, prevailed and announced open public hearings tomorrow at which Mr. Hopkins agreed to testify.

Bridges Opens Fire

The inquiry into his qualifications and political philosophy will be conducted by the full committee of 20 members. Senator H. Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire has already opened fire on Mr. Hopkins from the Senate floor, demanding to know the veracity of newspaper quotations purported to have come from Mr. Hopkins after the last election to the effect that "we will tax and tax, and spend and spend, and elect and elect." Newspaper correspondents who spread this report of Mr. Hopkins statement were asked to appear, including Arthur Krock of the New York Times, Frank R. Kent, syndicate columnist, and Joseph Alsop and Robert Kintner, co-authors of another column.

Senator Bridges has also attacked the nomination of former Senator James P. Pope, (D) of Idaho, to be director of the TVA, and provoked a heated clash with Senator George W. Norris, Independent Republican, on the floor yesterday. Senator Bridges charged that no vacancy existed on TVA as long as the courts were considering a suit by Dr. A. E. Morgan, former chairman, contesting Mr. Roosevelt's ouster order. Senator Bridges said he had no personal feeling against Senator Pope.

In reply, Senator Norris heatedly alleged the attack was on the TVA rather than on Senator Pope and explained that the two remaining directors on TVA were overworked.

Dodge's Widow to Get $8,000,000 From Estate

PONTIAC, Mich. (AP)—Annie Laurine Dodge, youthful widow of Daniel G. Dodge, eventually will receive approximately $8,000,000 as her share of her husband's estate under terms of a settlement announced Jan. 10.

The former Gore Bay (Ont.) telephone operator, a bride of 11 days, will receive $3,000,000 within the next year as the widow's share of Mr. Dodge's immediate estate, but state inheritance taxes and federal estate taxes will cut her $3,000,000 share approximately in half. The remaining $9,000,000 of the immediate estate will go to Mr. Dodge's mother, Mrs. Mathilda R. Wilson.

Mrs. Dodge also is to receive, under the settlement, half of Daniel Dodge's share of a $40,000,000 trust fund established in the will of John F. Dodge, automobile manufacturer, for the benefit of his four children.

German Line Notes Drop

NEW YORK (AP)—The Hamburg-American-North German Lloyd Steamship Line reported Jan. 9 that its number of transatlantic passengers had dropped 15 per cent in 1938 under 1937.

Navy Patrol Bombers Start Massed Flight

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 10 (AP)—Giant patrol bombers of the United States Navy soared into the sky today for a 3,000-mile flight to the Canal Zone.

Forty-eight of the planes participated in this greatest massed flight in the history of the Navy.

The first of the bombers took the air at 8:20 a. m. (P. S. T.) Within an hour, 12 were over the ocean. When all had gathered in formation the great flight headed for Panama.

Eighteen amphibions took off earlier in the morning for Cuba. This group, which was turned back yesterday by mountain storms, was expected to follow the regular "ferry" route as far as Florida. Commander Allen I. Price headed the flight.

Two Ambassadors End Vacations in Florida

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two of the United States key ambassadors in Europe returned here unexpectedly Jan. 9 from Florida vacations, to confer with President Roosevelt.

The two—Joseph P. Kennedy, Ambassador to London, and William C. Bullitt, Ambassador to Paris—would not discuss their reasons for returning. They joined Hugh Wilson, Ambassador to Germany.

Roosevelt Words Point to Liberty In Eden's View

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Anthony Eden today told an Anglo-American audience President Roosevelt's message to Congress was "a signpost which points the way along which all liberty-loving nations of the world wish to travel."

Speaking to the American Chamber of Commerce in London, the former Foreign Secretary, recently returned from a visit to the United States, said it would be difficult to exaggerate "the tonic effect of that speech upon the British people."

"We live in a time and in a continent where liberty is discarded and . . . our people see more clearly the effort that is called for from them if they are to protect the freedom which is their heritage."

Mr. Eden, whose speech was broadcast to the United States, warned against ignoring the facts of geography and imagining "that our point of view in this country and that in the United States can even be identical."

Asserting that each has its own problems he said there is "something more important than identity of points of view and that is identity of principles.

"It is surely clear to all of us in this country that the President of the United States in the words he used the other day (at the opening of Congress) was not only expressing the point of view of the majority of the American people but was also voicing the innermost sentiments of the people of these islands."

Though asserting there was no danger totalitarian doctrines would receive wide popular support in either Britain or the United States, Mr. Eden said it was not enough "simply to proclaim proudly our immunity. We have got to prove that nations based upon our conception of society can defend and organize themselves to be strong."

G. O. P. Governor Again Takes Seat In Ohio Capitol

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 10 (AP)—John W. Bricker became Governor of Ohio yesterday to the accompaniment of cheers from massed thousands and the roar of a 19-gun salute that marked the Republican Party's return to power after eight Democratic years.

The Governor converted his inaugural platform into a national stage with an address calling for economy in government and states' resistance to federal "abuse."

Even as the inauguration was launched, Governor Bricker's new Cabinet went into action, presenting an appropriations bill calling for $3,000,000 less than asked by the Administration of Governor Davey.

Oregon Seats G.O.P. Chief

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 10 (AP)—Oregon became a Republican state in its executive and legislative branches for the first time in eight years yesterday, with the organization of the fortieth legislative session and the inauguration of a Governor.

Gov. Charles A. Sprague, the Republican who succeeded Democrat Charles H. Martin, urged "restoration of confidence among business leaders," and a period of labor peace, in his message to the Legislature.

Oregon's recent labor turmoil resulted in the passage of a general election measure regulating picketing, strikes and boycotts.

Oklahoma Has Democrat

OKLAHOMA CITY, Jan. 10 (AP)—The informal friendliness of the "Old West" blended with the formal dignity of a gubernatorial inauguration as Oklahoma took Leon C. Phillips, Democrat, as its new Chief Executive.

Yesterday's inaugural parade, with its stirring military marches and flashy uniforms, signified the pomp and grandeur of the occasion, but it also brought out the warm, human element.

Thousands of wildly cheering Oklahomans greeted their new "Guv'nor."

Phone Links Canada And Newfoundland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 10—Canada and Newfoundland are being linked by telephone for the first time in history today. Official inauguration of the telephone circuit takes place when Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada, and Vice-Admiral Sir Humphrey T. Walwyn, Governor of Newfoundland, talk to each other. Their conversation is being broadcast throughout the Dominion.

Lord Tweedsmuir speaks from Government House, Ottawa, and thus the first conversation links the Capital of the Dominion with the Capitol of Great Britain's oldest colony.

L. B. McFarlane, Former President of the Bell Telephone Company, who was largely responsible for the introduction of telephony in Newfoundland in 1883, is among those who will speak in a series of informal conversations following the official greetings.

Austrian Church Must Register Art

VIENNA (AP)—An order by Gov. Arthur Seysz-Inquart of Austria for registration of all church-owned works of art was described Jan. 10 by National Socialist officials as "a precautionary measure" to prevent repetition of recent sales abroad by "certain monasteries."

It was not clear whether the move was preliminary to confiscation or the placing of the art works in public museums.

Outlawing Sit-Down Strike Approved by Bar Committee

CHICAGO (AP)—The American Bar Association's House of Delegates on Jan. 9 approved proposed legislation which would outlaw sit-down strikes.

The group adopted a report of the Association's Committee on Labor, Employment, and Social Security, which recommended an amendment to the National Labor Relations Act.

The report, which indorsed collective bargaining and the use of labor tribunals to settle labor disputes, terms a labor relations act "one-sided and contrary to the American spirit of fair play and proper structure if it outlaws unfair practices of employers but not of employees and if it is a tribunal solely for employee organizations and not for employers."

The report, announced by William L. Ransom of New York, Chairman of the Committee on Labor, Employment and Social Security, recommended that the association urge amending the labor act "to define and forbid as illegal certain specific and clearly defined practices by labor organizations and groups of workers, including both practices directed against employers and against free choice by individual workers."

It also was recommended that the Act should be amended providing that after an election or a certification of a majority bargaining agency, "no minority strike, picketing, or boycott should be tolerated and so as to provide that any labor organization resorting to such weapons should be denied recognition and standing for a definite period in the plant or industry, under the Act."

Action on the labor report followed approval of a bill designed to establish more uniform methods of procedure by Federal administrative agencies and to ensure to citizens adequate judicial review of bureaucratic decisions.

The proposed measure on procedure of Federal agencies covered much of the controversial field of administrative law and had been under consideration by the Association for more than five years.

It was recommended by a special committee on administrative law and approved by the Association's Board of Governors. The House of Delegates authorized the special committee to submit it at once to Congress.

WPA Trains Girls in New York To Do Housework by System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—Working toward a day when housework will be a "chosen profession" and when relations between employers and servants will reach a better understanding, 150 girls are going to school in a home maintained here by the Works Progress Administration at 345 East 116th Street. Clad in neat blue, pink and green uniforms, with dust cloth or saucepan in hand, the girls are "studying" housework as part of a three months' course in household training.

The setting for their activities is in itself a lesson in home beautification. Described by an official of the project as an old barnlike structure less than a year ago when it was taken over, the house is now a 16-room building with clean woodwork and homelike furnishings worked out in quiet, pleasing colors. Each day each one of the students gets an assignment and instruction from qualified home economics teachers attached to the project who set up standards and ideals for her.

Mrs. Emma Frost, chief project supervisor, said the plan, through its placement work, was gradually lessening the city's relief rolls, since there are always more household jobs than girls here and since a girl who is qualified must take an available position. Many of the students are from families on relief and are dependent upon the city even for carfare.

Ever since the household training course was started, there has been an effort to solve the "touchy problem" of relations between the women who employ servants and the servants, it was added. The two sides to be considered are the employer's contention that services which are paid for must be up to a standard, which usually varies with the individual home, and the growing conviction on the part of the girls that no extra or "unreasonable" tasks or difficulties should be imposed upon them.

The project officials are still at work upon a means for better cooperation, but have found that an advance description by the employer of her home, the size of the family, the household equipment and available privileges for days off and holidays greatly help the situation. Some improvement in relations has been effected over those of a few years ago, Mrs. Frost said. Many of the girls are high school students and frequently they prove efficient if permitted to formulate their own working schedule in the home.

Aid for Philadelphia Port

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10 (AP)—The nation's second port looked to the new Congress today for $12,000,000 to open the Philadelphia Harbor to larger ships and make it safer for all craft.

Army engineers propose to dig a 40-foot channel in the Delaware River from the Navy Yard to the sea and a 37-foot channel from the Navy Yard to the Philadelphia-Camden bridge. The present channel is 35 feet deep.

They also propose to widen the harbor channel from 800 to 1,200 feet.

A report on the project was submitted to Congress last session, but no appropriation has been made.

Major C. W. Burlin, Chief Army Engineer for the Philadelphia District, puts such channel improvement at the top of his program, but points out that day-to-day dredging and maintenance work to keep the river navigable to ocean-going vessels is more important.

"If we stopped our 24-hour work with six dredges," he said, "the harbor would clog up in four to six months and we'd be getting complaints long before then."

The Army Engineers have about 100 miles of Delaware River to maintain. Theirs is a constant battle against silt and other obstructions borne downstream from the river's upper reaches in New York State borne downstream from the river's widens out.

Major Burlin said his men could start dredging and rock-removal for harbor-deepening as soon as Congress gives the word—and the money. The work will take about five years to complete.

Philadelphia's shipping tonnage during 1938 approximated 38,000,000 tons. Proponents of channel improvement believe this figure can be substantially increased if the "40-foot project" is authorized. They point out that liners and big freighters "squat" in the stern when underway, some of them as much as three feet. Heavier cargo loads and bigger ships can be accommodated if the channel is deepened, engineers say.

Protest Abandoned On City Sales Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—There will be no mass demonstration against the 3 per cent sales tax, such as was originally scheduled at the City Hall for Jan. 9. After the Councilmen decided not to pass the tax ordinance providing for this sales tax over the veto of Mayor S. Davis Wilson, those who had organized the mass protest called it off.

This action by the Councilmen leaves the city budget short by approximately $20,000,000, and they indicated that they would seek to secure an advance of five years' rent on the city-owned gas plant from the United Gas Improvement Company, as a means of finding the additional funds.

Should the Councilmen fail to replace the amount which the sales tax would have produced, the city would be faced with drastic curtailment of its activities, and the possible discharge of workers.

Convicted of Smuggling

NEW YORK (AP)—Albert N Chaperau was convicted of smuggling Jan. 9 while Jack Benny flew here to follow other theatrical personages before a Federal grand jury looking into customs violations. Two other cases are impending against Chaperau, who excused his importations on the claim of diplomatic immunity, which was disallowed.

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Schools—Colleges
Home Study

Craft Students All---In a School That Is Big Fun

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Studying One's Special Hobby Or Adding to One's Income

Entire Families Attend This New Type of School, Where Handicraft Courses Are Supplied on Demand

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Weaving for Mother and block-printing for Father, with metal work for Jane who is twelve, and finger painting for Bobby who is four and a half, constitute a series of crafts such as one school has made possible during the past year. Singly or in groups the students at the Craft Center School in Boston, Massachusetts may take up practically any handicraft known, at almost any time, by day or evening. And what is more, they may take up one craft alone, without the bother of learning other things in which they are not interested. To the business or professional person with a limited amount of time for craft study that means a great deal.

It is no place for the concocting of dust-catchers. Even shells are utilitarian. Nearly every one who has seen what monstrous gimcracks people have made of sea-shells would smile approval on the trim buttons and belt buckles the student evolves at this school. Little Bobby finger-paints his own origina design, in his own joyous colors, on a folded paper which makes a magazine or book cover. He may express himself in any medium within his capacity, and he is very likely to give his sometimes perplexing pattern a rather elaborate title, such as "the flowers that stand on my father's office table," or, "the dress my mother wears in the garden when she picks larkspur."

Everybody Has Fun

Everybody has fun, and everybody does something useful. The School is not, as is often the case with a craft-teaching institution, one which specializes in therapeutical studies. It does prepare teachers for the crafts departments of schools and summer camps, but its principal aims are listed as training for profit offering instruction which will equip for teaching or for better paid positions in craft work; providing relaxation and restful diversion after a strenuous day at one's regular occupation; and presenting a form of security in the mastering of a craft which may easily be turned to profit in an emergency.

It began little by little. Miss Charlotte D. Bone, the director, is a master craftsman, a graduate of Pratt Institute, who is well known for her pen and ink work, her block printing, and especially her silver, which has been exhibited in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, and at the Brooklyn Museum. She and Mr. L. C. Bartol, the president of the School, exchanged instruction. He wished to learn something about the particular crafts at which Miss Bone was expert, and she was eager to share some of his mechanical knowledge. Another instructor joined them in what was developing into a friendly exchange of subjects, and the possibilities of a new type of school loomed before them. All had had the experience of having to spend a great deal of time with prescribed curricula and agreed that an excellent idea would be a place where anyone might study any craft he wished to without further obligation as to studies. "We felt it important that people should have what they wanted," Miss Bone told me, "that they should be able to get the thing they felt at peace with."

At Peace With Themselves

"I knew we should have people here that we'd enjoy," she added, "because most people who like to work with their hands are at peace with themselves." As she spoke she picked up a drawing for a block print. It was the work of a young wife whose husband was beginning to become recognized as a writer. In order to free him for the preliminary work of getting established this young woman had learned block printing though unaware before that she had any artistic ability, and had substantially added to the meager funds at their disposal by the sale of her textiles, scarfs, cork table coasters and so forth.

All types of handiwork are in progress at the sunny classrooms in Boylston Street. A charming little clay model of a child's head is the work of a woman who never before did anything in handicrafts. Living in considerable mental confusion she was at first indifferent, and she was unwilling to believe her instructor and fellow-students when they told her she was doing a creditable job. The head is a portrait of her small daughter. When she missed one lesson she realized what the work had come to mean to her, and going at it with renewed interest found the comfort she needed at that moment. She is now absorbed in sculpture and exhibiting considerable skill at it.

The cost of crafts has been carefully studied by Miss Bone and Mr. Bartol. Courses for teachers in summer camps take into consideration the short amount of time for making things, and those for teachers in the public schools the small amount of money usually available for materials. Odds and ends in the home are utilized in many original ways. Masks for amateur theatricals are successfully constructed from such humble origins as paper handtoweling. An interesting Oriental mask, for example, may cost only the 20 cents spent for eardrops of the five-and-ten cent store type; and when completed may equal in every way the costume shop's product priced at $20.

Evolved From Almost Nothing

Attractive handbags woven from silk shoe strings, belts made of colored wooden beads, wooden kitchen bowls decorated with hand-beaten copper, and button sets made from scraps of wood, leather, metal, and even pipe-cleaner, illustrate the ingenious ways in which articles are evolved from almost nothing. The renovating of antiques is a successful study here. A dairy churn and a cheese box painted in an old Swedish peasant pattern, with the soft rose-browns and dull blues typical of such decoration, make very desirable fireside ornaments.

China painting, which has no connection whatever with the puffy peonies and limp sprays of apple blossom the debutantes of a Victorian era spread conscientiously over all their bridal dishes, shows what can be done in the decorative mood of today. Pottery-making, leather carving, metal work, bookbinding in the style of the medieval monks, blowing and etching of glass, hand loom weaving, embroidery, lace-making constitute only a small proportion of the crafts available.

Teachers are for the most part master craftsmen, and a number of them are members of the local Society of Arts and Crafts, who have become well known for their exhibits and as instructors, and have for some time earned their living by their crafts.

Families Study Together

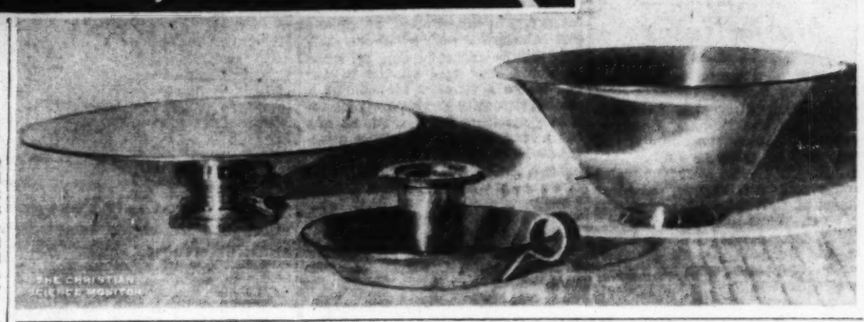
Families study here together. A popular craft for the home circle is batik work. The designing, tying and dyeing provide occupation for a number of persons in collaboration. One woman is weaving linens, while her husband, an architect, captured by the sharp, distinct patterns of which the block print is capable, is decorating the fabric. A man who discovered that his wife and daughter were teaching themselves to weave, with the aid of a book, and did not like the idea of being left out of their hobby, enrolled secretly at the School as a student in the weaving class. He soon progressed beyond his family and went home and taught them what he had learned. They also joined the class, and now they are all having fun together.











Glimpses of Activities of the Crafts Center School in Boston. Upper Row—Left: Woodworking. Center: Pottery Making. Right: Weaving. Second Row—Left: Metal Tooling, a Screen. Right: A Mask. Below: Metal Spinning.

Toward a Wise Use of Leisure

How Parent-Teacher Groups Are Building for It

You and the PTA—6

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

All work and no play, or all play and no work, are equally distasteful to the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. Its recreation committee is founded on the theory that many of the evils against which the congress works have their genesis in the misuse of leisure, and that a start in the solution of those evils has been made "when parents and teachers devote as much intelligence, energy, and resourcefulness in the wise use of their leisure and that of the child, as they give to their work."

J. W. Faust of New York City, chairman of the recreation committee of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, points out that 75 per cent of the socially maladjusted children entering the schools of one of our great cities come from homes in which there is an absence of normal play life, that five-year records of the Los Angeles Family Relations Clinic give dull, drab, dreary leisure as one of the three main reasons for family troubles, and that 80 per cent of 25,000 cases of breakdown between the ages of 40 and 50 reveal an absence of normal play life in youth.

The Committee seeks to remedy this situation by enriching home life through a tradition of play in the home. And it tries to equalize recreation opportunities through year-round tax-financed playgrounds in communities and the use of school buildings for cultural art activities, drama, music, literature, painting, sculpture, and the plastic arts.

The reports from state chairmen show a splendid record of achievement along these lines. From North Carolina comes the story of "a functioning public opinion" which the members in one city are trying to create, meanwhile maintaining a recreation program until they can persuade the city authorities to take it over just as they did with music in the schools of that community.

A New York State club, after successfully managing a playground, has got the town board to set up a youth recreation commission. Minnesota clubs have aided in the adoption of a state-enabling act by means of which municipalities can determine whether they wish tax-supported public recreation programs.

Adults as Well As Youth Served

In Illinois "home clubs" have been started as a new approach to the family neighborhood problem. Many Nebraska schools have been kept open as evening recreation centers through the efforts of the Parent-Teacher Association.

South Dakota has 64 recreation rooms, most of them established, decorated, and maintained by local units. Oregon has a neighborhood recreation council providing not only for recreational needs of youth, but of adults as well. Iowa has cooperated with the Agricultural Extension Service in preparing recreational materials for state-wide use. North Dakota has initiated athletic associations for women as for men. California has after-school and vacation playgrounds, kite contests, educational trips, family picnics, and dance groups for youth, while Washington varies the hobby shows with seeds exchanges and flower exhibitions.

From all over the United States come accounts of how cultural and character building angles are emphasized rather than the time-killing phase of recreation. Local clubs have bought pianos, paid the salaries of music teachers, bought suits for athletic teams, provided chaperones for trips to and from games, established skating rinks, arranged for backyard playgrounds, planned excursions and field trips, and promoted family picnics and home play weeks.

Using Recognized Channels

Hobby shows have been held, and many local units of the Association sponsor 4-H clubs, Boy and Girl Scouts, Y. W. and Y. M. C. A. clubs, Camp Fire Girls, Woodcraft Rangers, Rangers, Safety Patrols, Junior Garden clubs, and Birdmen.

The association not only preaches, but also practices. For recreation has become a regularly established feature of Parent-Teacher meetings with time set aside for the parents themselves to learn how to play.

In all these ways the organization tries to fulfill its own statement on recreation which reads:

"We hold that the joint duty of the school and the home is to fit our children for living full, joyous, helpful lives of service; to fit them for work, physical and intellectual, and of equal importance, to fit them for leisure.

"We believe that to fit them for leisure is today the more challenging and difficult task. No time is more important than leisure in its effect on the character and well-being of adults as well as children, and in its effect on home life, neighborhood relationships, and on community life.

"Spiritual worship, art, music, drama, play—most of our cultural life is achieved in leisure hours. Their wise use rewards us with mental stability, health, happiness, spiritual and character growth."

A Tuesday series of twelve articles

Hobbies and Crafts

The column called Hobbies and Crafts for Education and Recreation, which ordinarily appears on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month, is omitted today because it is felt that the leading article, on the Crafts Center School, will be of interest to the same readers and serve as an interesting substitute "column."—Editor.

Corn Husking

A corn husking was staged last fall by a rural P. T. A. as a means of rasing money. Several farmers in the community donated corn to the association provided the members would husk it. Several bushels of corn were husked and sold at a good profit to the association.—National Congress Bulletin.

South—Personally Conducted

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We open our meeting today with a greeting from (we believe) our first member from Louisiana. Welcome, New Orleans!—Chairman.

* * *

Louisiana

Dear Editor:

I have attended the Round Table since its inception (and I think it is grand) but do not believe I have seen a single member from Louisiana.

New Orleans is my home. I was born down on Esplanade Avenue. This is in one of the older residential districts, outmoded now for the most part. Here you will find houses, narrow and shuttered, built right on the brick banquettes; dilapidated houses with beautiful iron-scrolled galleries; and some fine old mansions.

It is a city of contradictions, this New Orleans. Canal Street is the principal shopping artery and the line of demarcation between the old and the new, and a sharp line it is. Below Canal Street the streets are narrow and old, and the customs of the people are apt to be unmodern. This part of town is largely populated by the French and Italian. Above Canal are the modern business and residential districts, comparable to any city of similar size.

Life is leisurely and charming here in town. It is not uncommon for business men to take a couple of hours for lunch and to drop out several times a day for hot drinks . . . If one misses a certain briskness and decisiveness found in the North, it is perhaps made up by the friendliness and graciousness of the people.

Louisiana, for the most part, is flat with much marshy and swamp lands. A picturesque section is the Teche country. I lived here for a time on Bayou Teche. The house was a large white frame, set on a little rise, with columns rising two stories. The grounds in the back of the house sloped down to the bayou and on nights when there was a moon it was almost fabulously beautiful with the paddle-wheeled steamers wending their slow way through the narrow bayou. The old house under the moon and the moss-hung oaks and the scent of honeysuckle and the paddling steamers made an unforgettable picture.

My "likes" are elastic. I have books and dogs and architecture and music and walking and the country—I simply love the country!

Thank you for the Round Table. I think it is a splendid way of demonstrating impersonal friendship.

(Miss) A. B. C.

Exchanging Prime Interests
England

Dear Chairman:

I have been a silent but appreciative member of the Round Table for about two years. I now feel I should express such appreciation for contributing.

Since I know one of the aims of the Round Table is to promote friendliness, I feel I could not do better than write a few words on that subject.

Do you not think real friendship is essentially a case of mutual giving? I have experienced this myself. At one time, the chief hobby of a friend of mine was natural history; mine was music. We mutually shared our interests and these two interests now form the backbone of a pleasant and advantageous comradeship. When we get together we find we have something constructive and of real interest to discuss.

This leads me to another point. Before taking an interest in natural history I used to walk about with my ears and eyes comparatively closed, because now I can see and hear the beauty and immense activity of birds, insects, plants going on all around which before I never discerned. I feel this is true of everyday contacts and that we only need to open our eyes and ears to discern more beauty everywhere.

In conclusion, I should like to correspond with someone, preferably outside Great Britain.

With my grateful thanks to all Round Tablers for their splendid letters and heartiest wishes for the longevity and prosperity of the Round Table.

(Mr.) B. B.

* * *

Toward a Better Appreciation
Yorks, England

Dear Chairman:

As we are ever interested in reports of Monitor Study Groups which occasionally appear in your columns, we should like to tell you of similar meetings in our city.

We branched out from one of the other groups, who in turn had segregated themselves from the original group which first started here. Collectively there are six groups operating in this city, including one for juveniles, and all are conducted on similar lines. Up to date we have in our groups 18 members, and they range from school children to grandmothers, the meetings being held in the home of one of our members. The chairman gives us such subjects to read as love, joy, hope, wisdom, etc., and sports, music, theater news, editorials, etc. To unearth suitable material is no mean task, nevertheless it makes us peruse and appreciate the Monitor more.

Occasionally we have interchange of visitors with the other groups in the city. Later we hope to have a combined meeting of all groups, most likely an annual affair. A Juvenile group may branch out from this part of the town in the near future.

During the summer we organized a ramble to which were invited members of the group and their friends. Temple Newsam, a well known beauty spot and a historic mansion on the outskirts of Leeds, was our destination. Within half an hour of leaving the city by tram-car, we were enjoying the cool shade of mighty beeches. From the woods we went through the wonderful rose gardens and greenhouses; finally wending our way to the tearooms where we were able to buy tea. Soon we had disposed of our refreshments, and making our way to a section of spacious greensward which surrounds the mansion, we whiled away several happy hours playing all manner of games.

A theater party has been planned to take place in a few weeks time, but we keep social activities separate from our meetings, always keeping in mind number three of our rules which states, the object of these meetings is "To bring about a better understanding and appreciation of the Monitor."

(Mrs.) L. M.

* * *

Thank you for a copy of your rules, Mrs. M. And thanks to other clubs that have recently sent us copies of their club papers or news of their winter plans of activities. We like to keep in touch with all of you, and have occasion again and again to pass along to other clubs the good ideas you share with us.

Cheerio. . . .

Chairman

When You Write to Each Other

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in pencil, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address, or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

No Ivory Tower

It is no ivory tower that the American college student lives in today. Take Smith College, for example. Always working to promote international understanding and a realization of world problems through the standing campus organizations and the lectures brought to the student body, Smith College is this year turning special attention to the troubled world situation and the increased suffering among the peoples of the world.

The Smith student has always been in contact with international events through such organizations as the International Relations Club and the Cosmopolitan Club, which bring together foreign and American students, and through the study groups maintained by such broader organizations as the Smith College Association for Christian Work and the American Student Union.

Students From Other Countries

The presence of foreign students on the campus has furthered this international understanding. This year there are 11 graduate students from foreign countries, 10 foreign undergraduates, and eight undergraduates who, though of American parentage, have spent most of their lives abroad. The countries represented by these students include Spain, China, Japan, Czechoslovakia, Germany, France, England, Holland, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, and Porto Rico.

Students have also kept in touch with the world situation through the regular Monday morning chapel talks by President William Allan Neilson. During the recent Czechoslovakian crisis, an even larger proportion of the student body than usual attended these talks, in order to have clarified the complexity of events in Europe.

Recently a campaign was started on the campus to raise money to bring a refugee girl to Smith as a student. The enthusiasm of the entire student body and of the faculty is forwarding this campaign. The student's tuition will be paid by the college administration, while money for her passage, her board and room and incidentals will be furnished by the rest of the college. It is hoped that the campaign may be so successful that it will be possible to bring more than one student. The candidate will be selected by the International Student Service.

Joint Peace Commission

This campaign is under the auspices of the Joint Peace Commission, in collaboration with the International Relations Club and the Christian Association. The Joint Peace Commission is the co-ordination body for all the peace activities on the campus; its policy is one of general educational and humanitarian work for the cause of world peace and it sponsors lectures and discussions throughout the year. It serves further to show the individual student how her specific interests are related to peace, how the Athletic Association is related to the youth movements of the world, how science and the arts can flourish only in a peaceful society, if they are to escape being turned to the use of propagandists.

Thus the Smith student is not only aware of world events, but is also active in working for international understanding and peace, and for aid to victims of modern warfare and terrorism. The issues which arise in the present day world claim the attention of students, faculty, and the citizens of Northampton, and link all these groups with the world as a whole.

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Boston Amusements--Helen Hayes' Royal Progress--Radio

'Victoria' Pays a Second Visit

Helen Hayes once more in Housman's play of the Queen who gave name to an era.

By Edwin F. Melvin

Helen Hayes, still wearing the robes of royalty, returned last evening to the Shubert in "Victoria Regina." Like the Queen whose name she bears on the stage, her reign has been long and prosperous. She and the play have written a bright page in the annals of the theater.

But this is no museum piece, nor is the performance of routine quality, though it is now approaching its thousandth time before the footlights. Three seasons divided between New York and the road have left few discoverable marks. Miss Hayes still keeps an amazing freshness of approach. The company which surrounds her has changed but little in the year that has passed since "Victoria" was here before. Costumes and settings, though they have traveled far, are still a credit to Rex Whistler who designed them.

♪ ♪ ♪

In the ten scenes, which have been selected from the many episodes of Victoria written by Laurence Housman, wide opportunity is afforded for the many sided abilities of Miss Hayes. Here and there, as she has grown into the part, may be discovered small touches that she has added for emphasis or clarity in her characterization. There is the stiff little walk which marks her outbursts of indignation. There is the sudden deepening of voice that bespeaks the Queen or the tiny quaver that betrays the woman. By a gesture or a glance she heightens the impression hinted by her words. It is not a calculated or measured performance so much as it is a natural growth from many months of association with the part.

In the hands of a lesser actress, Victoria might easily be overshadowed by her Prince Consort, Albert, for he too provides the material for a rich part and a sympathetic one. Like Miss Hayes, Werner Bateman—who has done credit to the Prince and to himself for more than a season—refuses to be hardened into routine acting. He has kept this Albert a kindly gentleman, affectionate to his wife but considerate of others, mindful of his lesser position in the royal duet, but not forgetful of the dignity that is his due.

♪ ♪ ♪

The royal romance between these two still glows across the footlights even for those who are seeing the play a second or third time. The play has been skilfully arranged for that purpose. Through the four scenes of the first act—the announcement of Victoria's accession to the throne, the presentation of a list of suitable candidates for her hand, her choice of her cousin Albert, and the morning after their marriage when she delightedly watches him shaving—there is a picture of growing affection.

In the second act the emphasis is divided between burdens of state, shared by a devoted couple, and moments of domestic friction in which Albert invariably is the magnanimous victor. In the last act, the Queen is alone. But at Balmoral, where she receives her minister Disraeli, or at Buckingham Palace, when she celebrates her jubilee, her thoughts and those of the audience are directed again to the Prince who was her Consort.

In the two final scenes Miss Hayes' make-up is still something at which to marvel. But though it is less conspicuous, her acting is equally a part of the illusion. She dominates her surroundings but she can shine without dimming her satellites—James Gibson as a delightfully Scotch John Brown, or Abraham Sofaar as a polished Lord Beaconsfield. They—like Charles Francis' Lord Melbourne, or Wallace Widdecombe's Lord Conyngham, or Harry Plimmer's Archbishop of Canterbury, or Alexander Clark's Prince Ernest of the earlier days of the reign—have their due place in this Victorian era of the theater.



Vandamm Studio

Helen Hayes

In One of the Early Scenes of Laurence Housman's 'Victoria Regina,' Now at the Shubert

'Victoria Regina'

At the Shubert Theater, beginning Monday evening, Jan. 9, Gilbert Miller presents "Victoria Regina" for a return engagement of one week. Play by Laurence Housman with production designed by Rex Whistler. The cast includes the following:

Lord Conyngham ..... Wallace Widdecombe
Archbishop of Canterbury ..... Harry Plimmer
Duchess of Kent ..... Babette Feist
Victoria ..... Helen Hayes
Lord Melbourne ..... Charles Francis
Prince Albert ..... Werner Bateman
Prince Ernest ..... Alexander Clark
Lady Muriel ..... Pamela Henry-May
Lady Grace ..... Izetta Jewel
Duchess of Sutherland ..... Eva Leonard-Boyne
Lady Jane ..... Augusta Roeland
General Grey (the Queen's Secretary) ..... Tom Woods
John Brown ..... James Gibson
Benjamin Disraeli (Earl of Beaconsfield) ..... Abraham Sofaer

Organ Selections From Classic Era

That able and tireless enthusiast E. Power Biggs, having played his way through the entire organ literature of Bach in a memorable dozen concerts last season, looked around him for fresh worlds to conquer. The outcome is a less specialized series of six Monday evening concerts at the Germanic Museum, Cambridge, occurring at weekly intervals except for an extra week's breathing space at half-way mark. The programs of the first second, fourth and fifth concerts are devoted to assorted composers of the classic period (sixteenth to eighteenth centuries); the third concert goes to Bach's "Art of the Fugue," that prodigious exemplification of all the fugal arts; the sixth, to concertos for organ and orchestra by Handel. Once again the organ is Mr. Harrison's "Baroque" instrument, which is still appropriately—though not yet permanently—lodged at the Germanic.

The audience that foregathered last night to hear the first concert of the series was offered a very pleasant assortment of works in various forms and of various periods by an international congress of composers, Italian, German, Netherlands, and English. It began with a C-major concerto fashioned by Bach from one of the violin concertos of Vivaldi, to whom the admiring German paid many similar tributes. In this instance the adaptation does not seem wholly satisfactory. The alternation of ripieno and concertino—of orchestra and solo group—generally can be made to sound very well on the organ; but where a stringed instrument is soloist, virtuosity and a purely violinistic figuration (in Vivaldi, at any rate) tend to overshadow the musical material. In the vigorous opening allegro, therefore, were uninteresting stretches of what might in a violinist have been excused as at least functional, both in its musical limitations and in its exhibitionism. The rhapsodic breadth of the intermediate adagio, however, amply compensated both for this and for the energetic but harmonically uninteresting finale.

A group of compositions by English composers opened with some variations by John Bull (1563-1628), largely in a beautifully restrained and meditative early contrapuntal idiom, on a Dutch chorale. Two unfamiliar names that followed were those of William Walond, an Oxford organist, whose Introduction and Toccata in G exhibited a fine, hearty Anglo-Handelian vigor and tunefulness; and John Stanley, blind organist of the Temple Church in London, who was represented by an Ayre in E minor—of long, melancholy, shapely phrases.

The two names that followed are the greatest in English music—those of Byrd and Purcell. The former's well-known "Earl of Salisbury" pavane and a delightfully bucolic Gigg, redolent of the English folk tune, were played. Both first appeared (or are at least first met) in early collections of harpsichord music—"Parthenia" and the FitzWilliam Virginal Book—yet, as Mr. Biggs admirably played them, they seemed by no means foreign to the organ.

Sweelinck was here with a Fantasia in echo style, meditative but for its brilliant ending, in which Mr. Biggs used a full but reedy registration that lent a kind of archaic grandeur to the music. There were some mellow variations by Johann Gottfried Walther, friend of Bach, on the chorale "Meinem Jesum lass ich nicht," and a Ricercare by Froberger—of a "sweet solemnity" of which we today seem to have lost the secret. And these were two works by the great Buxtehude, whom Bach, upon a famous occasion, walked miles to hear. The enormously impressive Prelude, Fugue, and Chaconne—despite the unimaginativeness of the fugue itself—made the anecdote credible. A C-minor Chaconne by the same composer compelled comparison with Bach's Passacaglia, which is at more than one point mildly reminiscent of it; but the younger composer was to soar far beyond the musical and emotional range of the elder. S. S.

Music Notes

Because of a confusion of titles, the name of Bernard Zighera's Boston Chamber Orchestra has been changed to the Zighera Chamber Orchestra. The next concert of this group will be given in Jordan Hall on Jan. 18. Cleora Wood will sing Beethoven's "Ah! Perfido," Mahler's "Songs of a Wayfarer," and Lieder by Hugo Wolf. The orchestra will play Boccherini's Sinfonia in A major and Jean Francaix's Serenade for small orchestra, both for the first time in Boston.

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Richard Burgin, concertmaster of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and David Barnett, pianist, will give a recital in Billings Hall, Wellesley College, on the afternoon of Jan. 15. The program consists of Mozart's Sonata in F major, Schubert's Sonatina in G minor, and the Franck Violin Sonata.

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Johana Harris will be assisting artist with the Coolidge String Quartet in the third concert of the series sponsored by the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy, to be given in Jordan Hall on the evening of Jan. 17. The program will be made up of Hummel's Second Quartet, in G major; Roy Harris' Piano Quintet, and Schubert's Quartet in G minor (Posthumous).

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At his first Boston solo recital in Symphony Hall, afternoon of Feb. 5, Rudolf Serkin will play Beethoven's Sonata in E flat, op. 81a; Schubert's Fantasie in C major; three of Mendelssohn's "Songs Without Words"; three Chopin Etudes, and three Liszt-Paganini Etudes.

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Marcel Maas and Alfred Dubois, piano-violin team, will be guest artists at next Sunday's concert of the Boston Flute Players Club. Boston Symphony players will also take part. The program consists of Schmitt's "Suite en Rocaille, Mozart's Pianoforte Sonata in F major the Franck Sonata in A, and Rousel's Serenade op. 30. The Schmitt and Rousel items are for flute, violin, viola, cello and harp.

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The Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Joseph Wagner, conductor, will give its next concert in Jordan Hall on the evening of Jan. 26. The program will be made up of Wilson's Overture, "New Orleans"; the Brahms Serenade No. 1 in D; Prince Igor's aria from Borodin's opera; Delius's "Cynara," for baritone and orchestra, and three dances from Elgar's choral Suite, "From the Bavarian Highlands." Camille Girouard will be soloist.

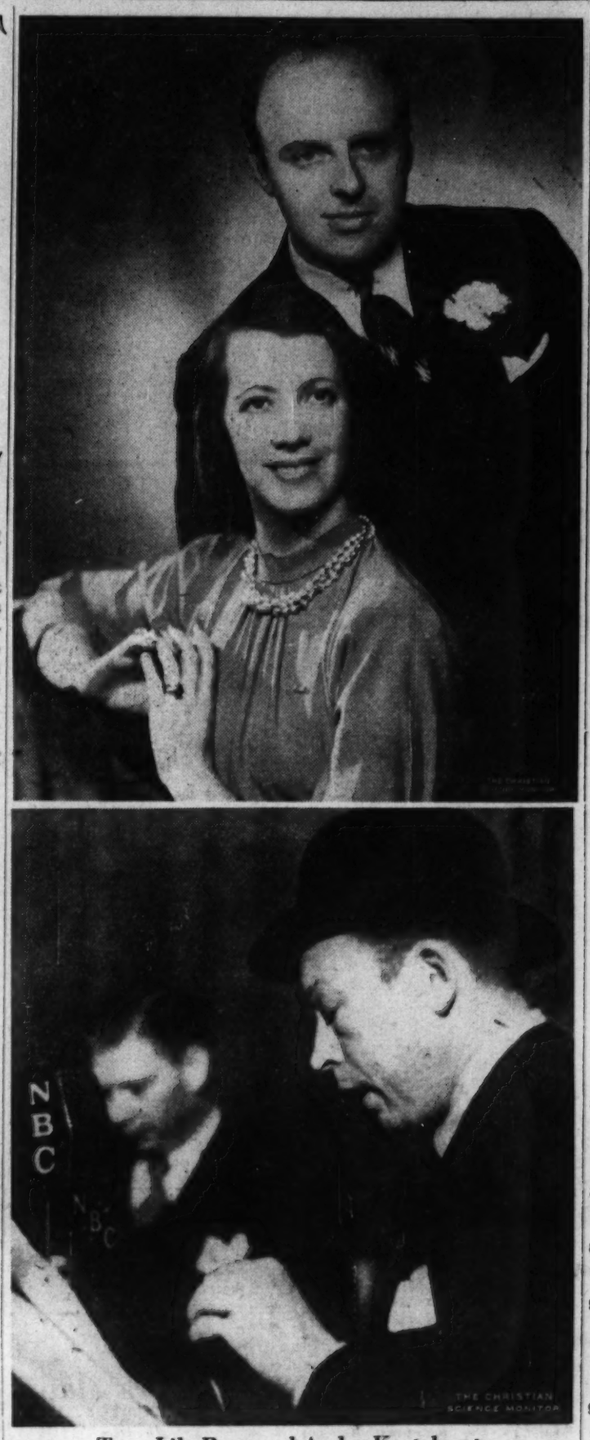
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The regular monthly meeting of the Composers Forum Laboratory, a division of the Federal Music Project of Massachusetts directed by Dean Winslow Hanscom, will be held Friday evening in Faelten Hall, 30 Huntington Ave. The program will include works by Oliver Shaw, and three contemporary composers, Mabel Daniels, Quincy Porter and Harry Seaver. Mr. Seaver will play his own compositions on the piano. The Madrigal Singers of the Music Project, directed by Earl Weldner, and several soloists will also be on the program.

Rachmaninoff on Jan. 22

Sergei Rachmaninoff will give his only recital of the winter in Symphony Hall, Sunday afternoon, Jan. 22, at 3:30. The program will be:

Italian Concerto	Bach
Sonata, opus 111	Beethoven
Fantasy Pieces	Schumann
Two Etudes-Tableaux	Rachmaninoff
Four Etudes, op. 25	Chopin
Three Etudes	Liszt



Top: Lily Pons and Andre Kostelanetz

First guest and regular contributor to "Tune-up Time," starting on the Columbia network Thursday.

Below: Fred Allen

Candid camera view of the "Town Hall Tonight" comedian, heard Wednesdays at 9 p. m.

Toscanini to Providence

Providence as well as Boston is to hear Toscanini's NBC Orchestra. A concert has been scheduled for Feb. 7 in the Metropolitan Theater, Providence. The orchestra will visit Chicago on Jan. 31. This makes five out-of-town bookings for the NBC group this season. It has already been heard in Newark and Baltimore. Only a handful of tickets are still available for the concert in Symphony Hall tonight.

'Tune-Up Time' on the Air

Behind the Microphone

An important radio premiere, "Tune-Up Time," will be heard on the Columbia network Thursday, Jan. 12, at 10 p. m. WEEI is the local outlet. A lavish undertaking, "Tune-Up Time" will bring back several radio performers who have not been heard recently on the air. Andre Kostelanetz will conduct and an orchestra of musicians skilled in both popular and classical fields has been assembled for him. An arrangement of "Happy Farmer Goes to Town" and "Simple and Sweet" is on the program for the premiere.

A guest star of note will be a weekly feature. Lily Pons, Metropolitan Opera soprano, will be the first. Miss Pons and Mr. Kostelanetz (they are Mr. and Mrs.) recently returned from a South American honeymoon, where Mr. Kostelanetz conducted several operas in which his wife sang. For this program Miss Pons will sing the popular "My Reverie" and "The Beautiful Blue Danube."

Walter O'Keefe, the "Broadway Hillbilly," will handle the comedy and be master of ceremonies. Kay Thompson and her Rhythm Singers, who use orchestral arrangements for their vocal swing numbers, will be regular features. Arrangements of "What Have You Got That Gets Me," "F. D. R. Jones" and "Fine and Dandy" will be sung by the group.

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A talk by Tom Mooney, who was pardoned by Gov. Culbert L. Olson of California; a program by Boston's Forty Plus Club, which has successfully secured jobs for numbers of $4,000-a-year and more executives over 40 years and unemployed; and the appearance of Alexander Woollcott by listeners' request, are among the features scheduled for tonight.

A tuning program might run something like this:

6:15—WBZ—Forty Plus Club program; talk by Roland Darling, founder and President, from WBZ; relay from London where a similar club has been formed.

8:00—WBZ—Irving Berlin, song writer, and Conrad Thibault, baritone, in special program in commemoration of Stephen Foster; Harold Sanford, conductor.

8:30—WBZ—Alexander Woollcott and Oscar Levant as guests on "Information Please"; or

8:30—WEEI—Richard Greene, English movie star, as guest on Al Jolson's program.

9:00—WEEI—Talk by Tom Mooney from San Francisco, Calif., in "We the People" period; Josef and Rosina Lhevinne, pianists; Alvah Roebuck, co-founder of Sears Roebuck & Co.

9:30—WAAB—Nadia Reisenberg, pianist, soloist in Rimsky-Korsakoff's Concerto, Op. 30, in WOR Symphony period, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.

10:00—WBZ—Elsa Lanchester, wife of Charles Laughton, to be Cal Tinney's guest on "If I Had the Chance"; also George Eggleston, editor of Listeners Digest, new monthly radio publication out today; Joan Edwards, Whiteman vocalist.

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Wednesday

A tuning schedule might include:

8:30—WNAC—Walter O'Keefe, guest of Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra, in a perennial debate on "Swing—Is It Here to Stay?" with examples by guest and orchestra; or

8:30—WBZ—Interviews of firearms earring, musical bicycle pump, and souvenir spoon collectors by Dave Elman in his "Hobby Lobby."

9:00—WNAC—Fred Allen, comedian, in his "Town Hall Tonight" period interviews "Doc" Foster, circus barker, as "Person You Didn't Expect to Meet." He also takes part in a pedagogical drama to disprove libel on college brains; or

9:00—WEEI—Basil Rathbone to co-star with John Barrymore in drama, "The Stronger Man," in Star Theater.

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Thursday

A suggested schedule would include:

3:30—WEEI—Heinz and Robert Scholz, pianists, in J. C. Bach's Sonata in G Major; Felix Petyrek's Two Studies for Two Pianos; Ravel's arrangement of "Fêtes," from Debussy's Nocturnes, in "Keyboard Concert."

8:00—WEEI—Franchot Tone in drama, "Heaven Is Here," written by Elaine Sterne Carrington, in Kate Smith's Hour.

8:30—WAAB—Girnatis' "Wensel Mueller" Overture; Wolf-Ferrari's Venetian Suite; Schubert's "Rosamunde" Ballet Music, programmed by Alfred Wallenstein in "Sinfonietta" period.

9:30—WBZ—America's Town Meeting of the Air to present Frank E. Gannett, newspaper publisher, and Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, on question "Do We Have a Free Press?"

10:30—WBZ—Col. Frank Knox, on "Parity in Purchasing Power for the Farm," from meeting in Pierre, S. D.

10:45—WEEI—Talk by Harold E. Stassen, new Republican Governor of Minnesota.

A. D. H.

Million Entries Already In Movie Quiz Contest

Harold B. Franklin, Chairman of the Motion Pictures' Greatest Year campaign, has wired Max L. Levenson, head of the New England Committee, that more than a million movie quiz entries from all parts of the country were received in the first mail. This response from movie fans in the nationwide contest that recently closed indicates that the judges will have to look over several million entries before determining the winners of the $250,000 in cash prizes to be awarded. First prize is $50,000.

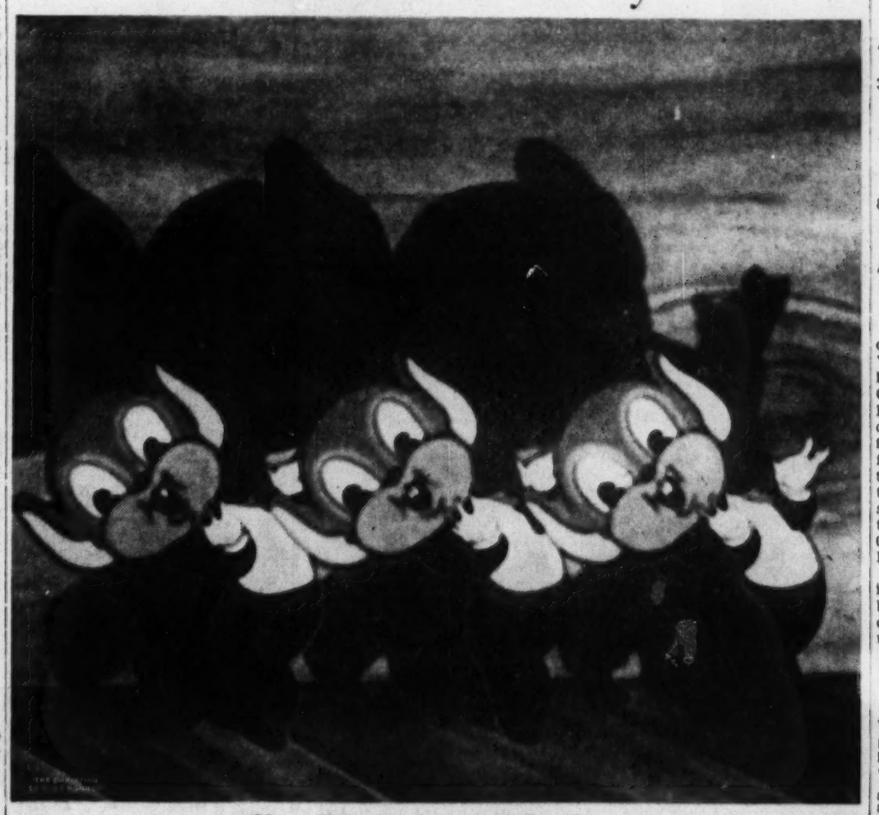
Mr. Levenson says that each mail is bringing entries, and that it will be several week before the clerks complete opening and sorting the replies.

Shure-Tortelier Program

Leonard Shure, pianist, and Paul Tortelier, cellist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, will give the following program in Jordan Hall Wednesday evening:

Sonata No. III in G minor ..... J. S. Bach
Sonata, op. 102, No. I in C major ..... Beethoven
Variation on a theme of Mozart ..... Beethoven
Sonata, op. 38 in E minor ..... Brahms

When Mice Are Merry



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Detail from the current program at the Trans-Lux Theater.

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The Home Forum

Little Pilgrimage In Provence

IF WE lost our way several times in the narrow streets of Arles, it may have been because, having inquired of some young Greek goddess, we had been so enchanted by her loveliness that we forgot to heed her directions.

Arrived at last at the Place de la Gendarmerie, we saw our autobus disappearing in the distance.

Now what was to be done?

We had climbed about the Roman arena and sat among the ruins of the Greek Theatre; we had lingered in the exquisite cloisters of the Cathedral and visited one of the numerous museums. We had spent some time sitting outside a café to watch the life of the town, the older women wearing, with great dignity, the charming headdress of Arles, the younger Arlésiennes having modern coiffures; but many of them showing their Greek descent in their lovely, regular features and graceful carriage.

* * *

THE NOVEMBER AFTERNOON was too warm and sunny to be spent in visiting museums, and the daylight would soon be gone. My companion disappeared into the Gendarmerie.

Presently she emerged, followed by a troop of *gendarmes*, tall young Arlésiens in their smart uniforms, but hatless, and all talking at once and gesticulating. Le Moulin de Daudet—Yes, yes—But the last autobus for Fontvieille has departed—Mesdames must hire a taxi—Yes, that was the thing to do. Just down the road at the station, Mesdames would find a taxi—"Merci, merci, Messieurs."—"Au revoir, Mesdames. Bonne promenade."

After a short conference with the taxi driver, a price was settled to everyone's satisfaction and the little pilgrimage began. The road lay before us, long and straight, bordered by plane trees, their stems white in the sunshine, their branches with yellow leaves meeting overhead.

* * *

ON EITHER SIDE of the road the vines, stripped of their fruit, stretched away russet and golden toward the distant hills, dusky rose and purple on the horizon. Here and there tall hedges of cypress trees had been planted to form a protection against the bitter wind which sweeps over the plains of Provence in winter. A solitary cypress or pine stood sentinel beside a cluster of white houses, red-tiled and with bright blue or green shutters.

Our driver pointed out the beautiful ruined abbey of Montmajour, gleaming from among dark green pine trees, the lovely billowy *pins maritimes* of the South. The stones of the old abbeys and castles of Provence seem to have absorbed the hot sunshine until they have the warm color of old ivory.

The country grew somewhat wilder. We passed through the little hamlet of Fontvieille and then our driver stopped and we descended. "Voilà, Mesdames."

Perched on the top of a little hill stands the mill, le Moulin d'Alphonse Daudet, its sails at rest. About the hillside several other mills are to be seen with no sails at all.

The warm scent of wild thyme filled the air as we climbed the hill. The custodian, a sturdy Provençal, stood on the platform outside waiting to welcome us, for visitors are few in November. The quiet landscape and distant hills lay warm in the afternoon sun.

* * *

IN THE LOWER chamber of the mill are many treasures, letters, portraits of the author and his friends, and sketched on the wall are all the delightful company familiar to us in the "Lettres de mon Moulin"; the Shepherd and Mademoiselle Stephanette under the stars, the goat of M. Séguin, the lighthouse-keepers, the Pope's mule, the little Dauphin.

We lingered over these and then climbed the wooden stair while our guide explained the simple mechanism of the mill.

"But Mesdames have not the camera! All the English and American visitors bring the camera."

No, we have no need of the camera. The picture of that golden afternoon will not fade from our memories.

L. M. B.

Clouds

THE sky
without the clouds
would be a shoreless sea,
too vast a desert space—no sail,
no tree.

A. S. L.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$12.00	Three months	$3.00
Six months	$6.00	One month	$1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © Leonard Gayton

LOOKING DOWN MERMAID STREET IN RYE

YOU must live in Rye to know it. You must stand upon Hilder's Cliff before the night has gone and see the sun rise over Romney Marsh; you must lose your way among the dykes in an effort to reach Camber Castle by some quick cut which ends in reeds and rushes; you must sit on a rough bench with your face to the sea and watch the movement of clouds reflected in pools of still water; you must live in the old houses until they speak with you, and tend the flowers in the tangled gardens, and pick the fruit from the twisted trees. Then, and only then can you know Rye.

To hasten through the town in an afternoon is to view its cover without turning its pages.

"Mermaid Street," ejaculates the visitor with satisfaction as, guidebook in hand and eager eyes searching for landmarks, he mounts the steep, cobbled way. "This house was built by Samuel Jeake in 1689'," he reads, pausing a moment before an inscription on a gabled building halfway up. A little further on he is attracted by a small stone let into a high wall bearing a few words in Latin which translated read: "The foundation of this Store House was laid at noon on June 13th, 1689, the position of the heavens being propitious." "Strange," he murmurs, and straightway forgets it. At the top of the hill, in another street, stands the Georgian house in which Henry James, the author, lived, and at the side of the church is a tiny cobbled passage, little more than two feet wide, ending in a cluster of old Tudor cottages, within which, if he but knew, are walls supported by ancient beams fastened together with huge iron bolts, and ceilings so low that a hand can reach up and touch them. But he has already passed on his way, not heeding the great huddled chimney stacks that were obviously built for more purposes than one, and the dark, twisted lanes and narrow corners where games of hide-and-seek were played by smugglers and Excise Officers in days gone by.

John Wesley wrote in his diary in 1773: "I set out for Sussex and found an abundance of people willing to hear the good word, at Rye in particular. And they do many things gladly; but they will not part with the accursed thing—smuggling. So I fear with regard to these our labour is vain." Wesley, it is believed, preached in the chapel in Mermaid Street before the street was altered to allow a horse and cart to pass through it, finding the steep ascent somewhat trying. He also found the country round extremely difficult to travel through, with slippery roads cast up between the impassable marshes. "Many rough journeys I have had," he wrote, "but such a one as this I never had before."

The visitor of today is not called upon to force his horses and chaise through rain and mud and water; and if he finds it impossible to hurry up Mermaid Street as quickly as he would, let him remind himself that there was a time when, as Wesley declared, it was "steep as the ridge of a house."

Winter Walks Alone

THE icicle hanging on the tree glittered—and splintered in the wind's fierce thrust. On windowpanes the frost had blown an argent distillation, frigid and bright, more crystal than the carved and lucent jewel. And, as you passed, you traced upon the glass leaves like the under-side of maple leaves and flowers colder than moon-gilded blooms. Upon your hair the snow had spun a net of evanescent filigree. Under your brows your eyes looked out, like dark birds brooding in dark eaves.

In the hill's hollow, the shadows held a platinum blue. The sky and earth met gently beyond the mantled trees. The sun woke its inevitable stars along the snow. We said you walked "in velvet shoes," but underneath your foot spoke suddenly a brittle voice. Breaking like sand beside a frozen sea, the inhospitable snow spurned your light foot. The wind became a silver bell and in the sky the cold, white stars looked down. You walked alone, and as you walked, under your brows your eyes looked out, like dark birds brooding in dark eaves.

S. VAN A. A.

A Visit to Walt Whitman

IN 1882, returning home again for the Easter holidays, I was told important news by my sister Mary, when she too arrived for her holidays from Smith College . . . There was a poet, she informed me and the rest of our family, a great American poet and prophet,—though most Americans were not at all aware of his greatness,—now living in poverty and neglect among us in America, living actually not far from our neighbourhood, and it was her purpose, she informed us, to go without delay and offer him a due tribute of praise and admiration . . .

My father's refusal to permit this indecorum, though impressive as the poor man could make it, had no effect whatsoever upon my sister. She thought of going, she said, on the following Thursday; and my father, . . . wisely, if unheroically, decided that the best thing under the circumstances was for him to accompany her, and thus lend an air of propriety to the visit. I was invited to join the party, and so on Thursday afternoon off we started from our home in Germantown, behind my father's fine pair of horses. We flashed along through Fairmount Park, we drove across Philadelphia, we embarked in the ferry and crossed the Delaware, and dashed up before the little two-story wooden house in Camden to which we had been directed. An elderly woman who answered the doorbell ushered us into a little parlour and shouted upstairs, "Walt, here's some carriage folk come to see you." We heard a stirring above us as of a slow and unwieldy person, and soon through the open door we saw two large feet in carpet slippers slowly descending the stairs, and then the bulky form of the old man appeared before us. Walt Whitman greeted us with friendly simplicity; he had no notion who we were, and we had no introduction to him, but the unannounced appearance of these "carriage folk" from across the river . . . did not seem to surprise him in the least. My sister informed him that our name was Smith, that she had read his *Leaves of Grass*, and had come to express her immense admiration for that volume, and this explanation was received with great complacency; we were all invited to follow him upstairs to his den, where we sat down on what chairs could be hastily provided, and were soon engaged in lively talk.

My father, who at first held himself aloof in the most disapproving manner, soon, to the surprise of my sister and myself, began to join in this friendly conversation, and we were still more surprised, when we got up to take our departure, to hear our impulsive parent invite the object of his grave disapprobation to drive back with us to Germantown and spend the night. . . .

We crossed again the ferry, we drove through Philadelphia and through the Park to our home in Germantown, where Walt Whitman remained with us for a month, and whither he would often afterwards return.—LOGAN PEARSALL SMITH, in "Unforgotten Years." (London: Constable. Boston: Little Brown.)

Gott erkennen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ALS Jesus nach dem Bericht im 17. Kapitel des Evangeliums des Johannes erklärte: „Das ist aber das ewige Leben, daß sie dich, der du allein wahrer Gott bist, und den du gesandt hast, Jesum Christum, erkennen", äußerte er nicht nur eine erhabene Verheißung sondern auch eine lebenskräftige Tatsache, die für die Menschheit unvergleichlich wertvoll und wichtig ist. Die Verheißung ist, daß die Menschen den einen wahren Gott tatsächlich erkennen lernen, Seine Art und Sein Wesen begreifen und Seine Allgegenwart, Allwissenheit und Allmacht verwirklichen können. Die Tatsache ist, daß Gott das Leben ist, wie aus Jesu Worten hervorgeht. Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schrieb Jahrhunderte später in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 51): „Das wirkliche Leben ist Gott".

Alle Widerwärtigkeiten der Menschheit—Krieg, Hungersnot, Krankheit, Leid und Tod—alles Verhängnis und Unheil, alle Armut, Hinfälligkeit und Zwietracht, die die Menschheit so sehr betrüben, sind der Unwissenheit über Gott, über Seine unfehlbare Regierung Seines Weltalls und über Seine zärtliche Fürsorge für Seinen geistigen Sprößling zuzuschreiben. Und diesen Schwierigkeiten und Widerwärtigkeiten entrinnen wir, wenn wir Gott erkennen lernen und, Ihn von ganzem Herzen liebend, innewerden, daß der Mensch in Wahrheit Sein Bild und Gleichnis ist, wie die Bibel im 1. Kapitel des 1. Buchs Mose erklärt. Der Mensch ist daher nicht materiell, sondern geistig.

Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 3): „Gott verstehen ist das Werk der Ewigkeit und erfordert absolute Hingabe der Gedanken, der Energie und des Verlangens". Sie betont auch immer wieder in ihren Schriften, daß jetzt die Zeit ist, dieses große Werk zu beginnen. Unzählige Nachfolger unserer Führerin beweisen stündlich, daß das klare, richtige Verständnis Gottes, des Menschen und des Weltalls Krankheit heilt, Armut vernichtet, Sünde tilgt und die Sterbenden zu Gesundheit und Kraft erhebt. Sie beweisen, daß dieses Verständnis sie gegen Unfälle, Diebstahl, Feuersgefahr und Überschwemmung schützt. Und dankbar und liebevoll anerkennen sie, daß sie das Maß geistigen Verständnisses, das sie jetzt besitzen, erlangt haben, weil sie Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft sind und deren Lehren anwenden.

Keine Widerwärtigkeit ist so klein oder so groß, daß die Schüler dieser Wissenschaft ihr Gottesverständnis nicht anwenden können, um deren Zerstörung herbeizuführen. Und sie wissen, daß schließlich „das Land voll Erkenntnis des Herrn [sein wird], wie Wasser das Meer bedeckt" (Jes. 11, 9). Die Christliche Wissenschaft macht klar, daß alle menschlichen Probleme durch das geistige Verständnis Gottes und des Menschen in Seinem Gleichnis gelöst werden können; daß Sterblichkeit verschwinden wird, und daß Glück und Harmonie sich als allumfassend und ewig erweisen werden.

Die Schüler dieser Wissenschaft wissen aus reicher Erfahrung, daß geistiges Verständnis ihnen in ihren täglichen Angelegenheiten hilft, wie folgender Fall zeigt. Ein Schüler sollte an einem gewissen Tage eine Schuld bezahlen. Am Tage vorher hatte er bei weitem nicht genug Geld, sie zu bezahlen. Auch wußte er von keiner menschlichen Quelle, aus der ihm das Geld zufließen könnte, außer daß er versuchen würde, es zu entlehnen; aber dies hielt er unter den vorliegenden Umständen nicht für recht.

Er hatte unter anderem die ermutigende Tatsache verstehen gelernt, daß Gott die eine wirkliche Quelle der Versorgung ist, aus der alle menschlichen Bedürfnisse befriedigt werden. Er hielt an dieser geistigen Tatsache fest und weigerte sich zuzugeben, daß er die Schuld nicht werde bezahlen können, wenn sie fällig wurde. Die Folge war, daß ihm zwei alte Schuldbeträge, die er ausstehen hatte, an dem Tage bezahlt wurden. Damit konnte er seine eigene Schuld bezahlen, und er hatte noch Geld übrig. Er hatte nicht darum gebeten, daß ihm diese Schulden damals bezahlt werden sollten, noch hatte er mit irgend jemand über sein Problem gesprochen.

Es gibt viele unbestreitbare Tatsachen über Gott, die wir verstehen können; aber vielleicht die gesegnetste ist, wie Johannes wußte und erklärte (1. Joh. 4, 8), daß „Gott die Liebe ist" die unendliche, ewige, göttliche Liebe. Und da auch Seine Macht unendlich ist, schafft Er weder das Böse, das die Menschheit in Erfahrung zu bringen scheint, noch billigt er es. Wenn wir von der Voraussetzung der unendlichen Güte und Liebe Gottes und Seiner unbegrenzten Macht aus folgern, können wir hinsichtlich des Bösen nur zu dem einen Schluß kommen, daß es unwirklich und unrechtmäßig ist.

Das ist es, was die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt und aufrecht erhält; denn die Wirklichkeit oder die Existenz des Bösen in der Wahrheit zugeben, hieße Gott und die Unendlichkeit des Guten verneinen und entehren. Das Böse ist Gott unähnlich und hat keinen Raum und keine Macht in Seinem Weltall. Es ist unmöglich, Gott, das Gute, zu verstehen und gleichzeitig zu versäumen, die Nichtsheit des Bösen anzuerkennen; denn das Böse verneint de Existenz des unendlich Guten und behauptet, daß ein anderer Schöpfer und eine andere Macht neben dem bestehe, der, wie die Bibel erklärt (Dan. 4, 32), „es macht, wie er will, mit den Kräften im Himmel und mit denen, so auf Erden wohnen; und niemand kann seiner Hand wehren noch zu ihm sagen: Was machst du?"

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

One Notable Period of Peace in China

DURING the one hundred and seventy-six years of peace, a gift to the people of China from the Sung Emperors, artistic and cultural activity of the land reached its apogee. The brilliant virile life under the T'ang rulers never approached the exquisite introspection which came with the Sung scholars, artists, and philosophers. Furthermore block-printing, invented at the end of the T'ang Dynasty and but little used during the period of confusion which, under the Five Dynasties, then ensued, was developed under the Sung. The first printing of Classical Books, begun under the Five Dynasties, was finished A. D. 953. This had immense influence on contemporary thought. The supply of books rapidly became plentiful and cheap, yet beautiful. Sung editions bought today show fine technical control of the unwieldy blocks.

The Emperor Hui Tsung, a fine artist, and a devoted patron of the arts, founded the first Academy of Painting in China and organized it on the lines of a Confucian college. He himself instructed the students, judged their works, and awarded degrees. The landscape artists of the day painted the marvelous "portraits" of hills and water, revealing the inmost spirit of every scene. In the *Pi Fu Chi, Records of Brush-Work*, a conversation between an old sage and a young painter is recorded. Doctor Sirén's translation reads:

"Painting is to make beautiful things; and the important point is to obtain their true likeness; is it not?" He answered: "It is not. Painting is to paint, to estimate the shapes of things, to really obtain them; to estimate the beauty of things, to reach it; to estimate the reality (significance) of things and to grasp it. One should not take outward beauty for reality. He who does not understand this mystery will not obtain truth, even though his pictures may contain likeness." . . .

Ceramics too were exquisite: the celadons, color of willow buds in Spring or the soft bloom of sedum; the cream and the brown *tzŭ chou* ware; the marvelous *kuan*, of an elusive color, neither green nor blue, shot with ruby-red as in fine brocade; the *fu*, rays of moulded moonlight; all were jewels of the kiln.

Bronzes from early days were collected with avidity. Inscriptions cast upon them were deciphered; replicas were made and treasured. Philosophers argued loud and long, as did social reformers. The dynamic era of Northern Sung throbbed with cultural activity.—From "Chinese Women: Yesterday and Today," by FLORENCE AYSCOUGH (Boston: Houghton Mifflin).

Knowing God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Jesus declared, as recorded in the seventeenth chapter of John, "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent," he voiced a transcendent promise as well as a vital fact of incomparable value and importance to mankind. The promise is that it is possible for men actually to become acquainted with the one true God, to comprehend His nature and character, and to realize His omnipresence, omniscience, and omnipotence. The fact is that God is Life, as Jesus' words implied. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, wrote centuries later in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 51), "Real Life is God."

All humanity's troubles—war, famine, disease, sorrow, and death—all the catastrophe, disaster, poverty, decay, and discord that so greatly afflict humanity, are attributable to ignorance of God, of His unerring government of His universe, and His tender care for His spiritual offspring. And the way out of these troubles and inharmonies is found as we become acquainted with God, and, loving Him with the whole heart, perceive that man is, in very truth, His image and likeness, as the Bible declares in the first chapter of Genesis. Man is, therefore, not material, but spiritual.

Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 3), "To understand God is the work of eternity, and demands absolute consecration of thought, energy, and desire." She also insists, over and over again, in her writings that now is the time to begin this great work. Multitudes of her followers are proving every hour that a clear, correct understanding of God, man, and the universe heals disease, destroys poverty, blots out sin, and raises the dying to health and strength. They are proving that this understanding protects them from accidents, from theft, from fires and floods. And they gratefully and lovingly acknowledge that the measure of spiritual understanding they now possess has come to them because they are students of Christian Science, and are putting its teachings into practice.

No discord is so small or so great that students of this Science cannot apply their understanding of God to bring about its destruction. And they know that eventually "the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea" (Isaiah 11:9). Christian Science makes it clear that all human problems can be solved through the spiritual understanding of God and of man in His likeness; that mortality will disappear, and that happiness and harmony will be found to be universal and eternal.

Students of this Science have found through many experiences that spiritual understanding helps them in their daily affairs, as the following incident illustrates. A student had a debt to pay on a certain day. The day before he did not have nearly enough money with which to meet it. Nor did he know of any human source from which the money might come, unless he should try to borrow it; and this did not seem to him the right thing to do under the circumstances.

Among the things that he had been learning about God was the comforting fact that He is the one real source of supply, whereby all human needs are met; and he held to this spiritual fact and would not admit that he could not pay the debt when it was due. The result was that two old debts owing to him were paid on that day, and this enabled him to pay his own debt and have money left over. He had not asked that these debts should be paid to him at that time, nor had he told anyone of his problem.

There are many incontrovertible facts about God that we can understand, but perhaps the most blessed of them all is, as John knew and declared (I John 4:8), that "God is love," infinite, eternal, divine Love. And since He is also infinite in power, He neither creates nor sanctions the evil that humanity seems to experience. If we reason from the premise of God's infinite goodness and love, and His limitless power, there is but one conclusion regarding evil that can be reached, namely, its unreality and illegitimacy.

This is what Christian Science teaches and maintains, for to admit the reality or existence in Truth of evil would be to deny and dishonor God and the infinitude of good. Evil is God's unlikeness, and has no place or power in His universe. It is impossible to understand God, good, and at the same time fail to acknowledge the nothingness of evil, for evil denies the existence of infinite good and claims another creator and another power besides Him, who, as the Bible declares (Daniel 4:35), "doeth according to his will in the army of heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth: and none can stay his hand, or say unto him, What doest thou?"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

The Pond: Winter

Now in the circling course of earth this gem
Has turned another facet to our view,
As if the leaves that curled out green and new
And the moving lucent water that mirrored them
Had tipped away from us, until the light
Kindled in flashing scarlet and gold on all
The uncounted brilliant jewel-points of fall;
As if, still dazzled by that changing bright
Display, we look on another surface where
All color fuses to white, and the waters shine
Hard-polished, unmoving, and trees stand sharp and fine
Around them, and there is a glitter upon the air.

And even in this stillness earth's cradling hand
Is carrying, turning, the jewel-like water and land.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1939

Standard Unit In Homes Held Economy Basis

Rehousing projects must be financed on low unit cost, not as a whole, expert says.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Jan. 10—Not through prefabrication of houses as a whole, but through standardization of the individual units of the home, will the housing economies of the future be made for the rehousing of the Nation's underprivileged millions, according to Miner J. Markuson, Assistant Professor of Engineering at Massachusetts State College, today.

Entering national housing discussions at a time when prefabrication is being hailed by experts on all sides as the answer to low-cost housing problems, Professor Markuson pointed to standardization of units as a prerequisite of low costs with the building industry compelled by outmoded theories to maintain hundreds of home building units in stock for which there is only passing demand.

Supplies in Stock

To keep well-off families supplied with homes, the professor revealed that the building industry holds in stock some 19,000 sizes of pipe fittings and valves, 179 varieties of steel fittings, 179 varieties of roofing, 75 dimensions of face brick, 150 different strengths of glass and 1,500 patents of lock hardware for which the home owner must pay.

Dozens of similar evidences of a tremendous overhead in the building industry indicated to Professor Markuson that before the experts begin to talk of prefabricating entire houses, they should think more of reducing the waste now existent in a building industry that still tries to cling to the pace of a plow in an era geared to high-speed production.

Individuality Wanted

"Americans still want individualized homes," the professor stated. "Prefabricated houses, contrary to popular belief, have been on the market since 1890 but they are no more abundant now than they were 20 years ago with the exception of summer cottages and garages that require less workmanship.

"Standardization of home parts will result in greatest economies without sacrificing the individuality of the houses. Weatherstripped windows, doors, kitchen cabinets, and the like can be built in factories far cheaper than they can be built on the job."

Builders Living in Past?

Why these economies have not been effected in the past was attributed by the professor to the fact that builders are inclined to live in the past. And the consumers add to the building dilemma, he said, by demanding luxuries when they can pay for only necessities. History is not repeating itself here, for the old-fashioned home-owner was practically minded, the professor added.

Modern trends toward economy in home construction were cited by the college authority as forcing the pantry and the guest room out of existence. "A studio couch in the living room or study is being used more and more to take care of the casual guest."

In the next five years, the economy complex will gain ground in proportion to the willingness of would-be home owners to accept what they can pay for instead of forcing builders to try and cut corners to make room for the luxuries, the professor concluded.

Tax on Oleomargarine Proposed in Vermont

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 10 (AP)—A State tax on oleomargarine was proposed today by Gov. George D. Aiken's Milk Recommendation Committee, which also urged creation of a system of state inspection for Vermont milk and cream.

"Since very large quantities of oleomargarine are being sold in the state in competition with butter and to the detriment of the dairy industry," said the Committee, headed by Stanley G. Judd, "we recommend . . . that the proceeds of this tax be used for the advancement of the dairy industry in Vermont."

Weather

U. S Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Light rain, probably beginning this afternoon; continuing into tonight, and possibly changing to snow flurries Wednesday; colder tonight, much colder Wednesday and Wednesday night; lowest temperature tonight near or slightly below freezing; moderate southwest shifting to fresh nothwest winds.



Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Light rain tonight changing to snow flurries Wednesday, colder late tonight; much colder Wednesday and Wednesday night.

Massachusetts: Light rain this afternoon and tonight, colder in the west and north portions late tonight; Wednesday cloudy with light rain in the west and north portions changing to snow flurries, much colder Wednesday and Wednesday night.

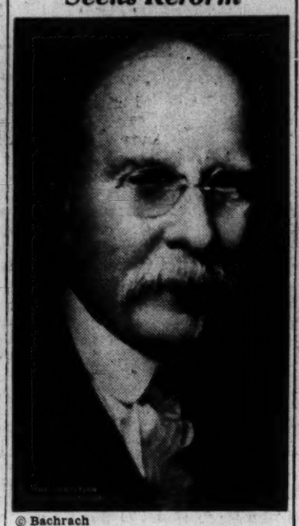
Rhode Island and Connecticut: Light rain this afternoon and probably tonight; Wednesday mostly cloudy, much colder Wednesday and Wednesday night.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong southwest shifting to west or northwest winds and overcast weather with light rain tonight and overcast through broken clouds Wednesday with light rain over the north portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	46	38	Minneapolis	30	30
Bermuda	60	58	New Orleans	68	66
Chicago	38	38	New York	44	44
Denver	12	12	Norfolk	48	46
Helena	42	34	Philadelphia	44	42
Kansas City	44	34	St. Louis	42	42
Los Angeles	62	50	San Francisco	46	46
Miami	76	70	Washington	50	44

Seeks Reform



© Bachrach

Arthur Edwin Kennelly
Professor Emeritus of Electrical Engineering at Harvard University

Savant Aids Campaign For Metric Plan

Arthur E. Kennelly, who is Professor Emeritus of Electrical Engineering at Harvard and Past President of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, but who never attended an engineering school or received an engineering degree, today is actively engaged in a campaign for universal adoption of the metric system of weights and measures.

He is a world authority on certain aspects of ionospheric research, having discovered with the English physicist Heaviside, the so-called Kennelly-Heaviside layer. This is the ionized layer in the sky against which radio waves bound like rubber balls bouncing from the ceiling. His formal education was completed at Colaba, Bombay, in 1861, and after working for a telegraph company for a time, as did the famous inventor, Thomas A. Edison, he worked with Edison as his principal electrical assistant.

Used by Researchers

Now he works for the supplanting of the standard American system of weights and measures by the international metric system, the system which researchers and men of natural science use almost entirely.

At a recent annual meeting of the Metric Association held in Boston, he was the inspiration behind a "metric" dinner. Instead of being served a glass of milk, yards of spaghetti, a quarter of a pound of steak, and using a teaspoon of sugar, guests found their food measured and weighed according to meters and liters.

International Language

About this seemingly dry-as-dust issue, there is real drama, according to Professor Kennelly, though its supporters are for the most part students, educators, chemists, and engineers. Opponents are mostly industrialists with a financial stake in the retention of inches, yards, pounds, and gallons.

"The metric system is almost the international language of weights and measures," Professor Kennelly declared during a recent interview at the Harvard Engineering Laboratories."

Taxi 'Slush Fund' Charge Listed for Public Hearing

The Boston Finance Commission will continue its investigation into the so-called "taxicab scandal" which involves a purported $10,000 "slush fund," by holding a public hearing within a few days. To this hearing officials of private taxicab companies in Boston will be invited to come and air their views.

At a public hearing about 10 days ago members of the City Council and officials of the Independent Taxi Operators Association testified that that organization had no such "slush fund."

The Finance Commission at the new hearing will attempt to ascertain whether or not any such fund was maintained by the private companies.

The charges that a "slush fund" existed were made at a public hearing held by the City Council shortly after Christmas on a referendum approved by the voters in November that all taxi stands in cities and towns throughout the State should be public stands and that no concerns are given choice stands at hotels, railroads and steamship piers.

The City Council's committee on public safety is still holding hearings on the referendum and will do so, notwithstanding the hearings scheduled by the Finance Commission.

Naming of Kelly Declared Legal

Naming former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly to a $4,000 post on the Fall River Finance Board while he still carried the title of Lieutenant Governor, was held to be legal in an opinion handed down by Attorney General Paul A. Dever today.

In response to a request for a ruling by Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, Attorney General Dever stated that in his opinion Mr. Kelly was "legally qualified" to be a member of the commission and that by accepting the position and taking the qualifying oath he ceased to hold the office of Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Kelly's appointment to the Fall River post was confirmed by the Executive Council at 11 a. m. on Thursday, Jan. 5, inauguration day.

Only a Somniosus Microcephalus

The placid stillness of the strike-silenced Fish Pier was broken for a few minutes this morning by exclamations of surprise as Capt. Salvatore Bononte of the dragger Olympia displayed a 1,000-pound shark-like fish, 12 feet long, which he caught only 13 miles off shore yesterday.

It was just off Rockport that the creature became entangled in the Olympia's net, almost destroying it before the crew was able to land the monster on the deck of the former wartime submarine chaser, now converted for the pursuit of fish.

Fish Pier experts were unable to identify the fish definitely. They simply described it as "a fat, sloppy-looking mongrel shark." They were able, however, to reassure members of the Brownies' winter swimming group by declaring flatly that it was not of any man-eating variety.

United States Bureau of Fisheries officials, however, after stepping aboard the Olympia to examine the fish, recognized it as a Somniosus microcephalus, commonly known in its usual haunts off Greenland, Iceland and Norway as a "Greenland shark." Only about a dozen have been caught in New England waters in the past 40 years. One specimen is in the Agassiz Museum at Harvard. The newly caught example has been offered to the New England Museum of Natural History.

Clinton V. MacCoy, Curator of Fishes at the New England Museum, hurried to the Fish Pier to examine the shark and reported that officials of his institution were elated at the opportunity to acquire a specimen which they have been trying to obtain, he said, for the past 10 years.

Port of Boston Imports Jump

Combined forces of the new reciprocal trade agreements between the United States and Canada and continued agreements between this country and Great Britain batted imports to a high figure in the port of Boston last week. It was the first full week of business under the twin pacts and both Collector of Customs Joseph McGrath and port business men were glowing with exultation.

Exultation in Mr. McGrath's office was implemented with substantial statistics which showed, for instance, that imports for consumption last week were more than twice as heavy as during the corresponding week in 1938.

Shipping men, in their turn, said today that the higher influx of goods indicated a decided turn for the better due to the trade agreements and the lower tariffs these agreements provide. The U. S. Treasury benefited to the extent of more than $500,000 more in duties on imports last week, despite the cut in tariffs.

Raw wool imports, without any change in duty, literally poured into this port during the past seven days, showing a marked trend towards improved business in textiles for the coming spring. The figures below bear out the general tone of optimism.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week End Jan. 7, 1939	Year Ago
Imports for consumption	$3,892,534	$1,676,780
Imports for warehouse	889,708	97,436
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	868,214	263,799
Duties collected	868,214	263,799
Wool imports (lbs)	504,883	230,572
	2,706,007	38,908
	Fiscal Year July 1, to Jan. 7	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	24,142,548	16,247,579
Duties collected	$10,987,117	$12,390,084

Removal of Agnew Is Urged

Urging removal of James E. Agnew as Director of Fisheries and Game, H. C. Kennington of Winthrop filed a petition today with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, on behalf of the Massachusetts Sportsmen's Club.

Removal was sought, the petition stated, because Mr. Agnew was not qualified to hold the position in the opinion of the club. Inasmuch as Mr. Agnew is a member of the Boston City Council, it was stated, he could not devote his full time to this new job—to which he was appointed, to succeed Patrick W. Hehir, in the closing days of the Hurley administration. The salary attacked to the position is $5,000 a year.

Aid for Grounded Collier on the Way

The collier Berwindvale went aground this morning at the mouth of the Kennebec River, according to the New England headquarters of the Coast Guard in the Custom House Tower. The cutter Tahoe was ordered from the vicinity of the Cape Cod Canal to its assistance. The ice-breaker Kickapoo, also, left Bath, Maine, under forced draught for the scene. The Berwindvale carries a crew of about 30 men.

The Coast Guard headquarters received word this afternoon that the bottom of the Berwindvale was broken and that the ship was resting on the inner shell of its reinforced hull. The Kickapoo was already on hand when the collier was raised by the incoming tide shortly after noon, and accompanied the Berwindvale to an anchorage in the inner harbor off Bald Head. There the disabled vessel awaited high tide before entering Bath.

Vermont Assembly to Wrestle With Aiken 15-Point Program

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 10—With organization completed Vermont's General Assembly reconvened today after the week-end, faced with problems that may stretch the session into one of the longest in its history.

Governor Aiken's 15-point program outlined in his second inaugural address was favorably received by both Senate and House. While committing the administration to some heavy expenditures popularly accepted as necessary, his dictum that he expected the Legislature to "make provision for paying all current expenses for the next two years" is the only obstacle to what otherwise might be a short and harmonious session.

During the last few months State revenue has taken a sharp drop while expenditures have shown an equally oblique upward tendency.

Revision of the tax income law, as suggested by Erwin M. Harvey, Tax Commissioner, to eliminate many exemptions now allowed would certainly start a battle, Statehouse observers believe. On the other hand increased tax rates applied to intoxicating beverages, cigarettes, electrical energy, and similar current sources of revenue would be bitterly fought, it is thought.

The Governor urged establishment of a State industrial relations department, favored a new State office building, co-operation "either among ourselves, the people of other States or with the Federal Government" in some plan of socialized medicine, expansion of old-age assistance along lines now being followed, and appropriation of more funds for more health work among cattle herds.

The Governor expressed himself as opposed to floating of a bond issue to meet expenditures incurred by the Highway Department for September flood and hurricane damage. Rather, he proposed the program of permanent road construction for the current year be curtailed sufficiently to meet the revenue available.

One of the highlights of the week in political circles was the reply made by Harry W. Witters of St. Johnsbury, former WPA head, to the charge by his successor, Samuel H. Crosby, of nonco-operation of State officials with the WPA Administrator. Mr. Witters flatly denied the insinuation, made in a recent speech by Mr. Crosby, that his resignation might have been due to failure of State and local officials to co-operate in the WPA program for Vermont.

Merchant Vessels of Another Day





By a Staff Photographer

Derelicts, Near Meridian Street Bridge, Subject of New Drive

Owen Sisters' Notes on Hardy Acquired by Colby Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine, Jan. 10—The Thomas Hardy Collection in the Colby College Library, has been enriched by a gift of books, purchased at a London sale by Carroll W. Wilson, New York book collector. The gift consists of 17 volumes of Hardy's novels, all of which have not only been autographed by the author, but are filled with marginal notes containing the results of 20 years of conversations with Hardy. Also found were five handwritten letters from Hardy and many snapshots, clippings, and other data.

According to Prof. Carl J. Weber, head of the English department at Colby, the books were originally owned by the Misses Betty and Rebekah Owen of New York, who went to England in the early nineties and became acquainted with Hardy and his first wife.

The notes in the books indicate that the Hardys and the two American women lunched and dined together, and went on walks, rides and cycling trips. Between visits to England, they exchanged letters.

Being ardent, yet discriminating admirers of Hardy, the sisters plied him with questions about the plots and settings of his stories and the characters and their actual prototypes. Afterwards they annotated the margins and fly-leaves of the books with the author's comments. Inserted between the leaves are snapshots of actual places described on the pages. Examination of the notes, according to Prof. Weber, will give scholars new information about Hardy and the background of his novels.

Bad Money Passers Get Prison Terms

Two leaders of the largest counterfeit money distributing group ever to come before the Boston Federal District Court were sentenced to prison terms today by Judge Elisha H. Brewster. The cases of 18 others in the group were continued for disposition after they pleaded guilty to conspiracy to pass counterfeit bills—and, 10 of them—to possession of such bills.

The gang of 15 men and five women, Secret Service agents estimated, has distributed more than $20,000 in fake $5 and $10 bills in New England during the past summer.

Assistant United States Attorney J. B. Cartier described Vincenzo Pagano of New York City, who was sentenced to five years in a Federal penitentiary, as "one of the chief distributors and source of supply for counterfeit money in Massachusetts." He is also under indictment in New York on similar charges.

Arrested with Pagano in a Norway Street, Boston, apartment last summer was Mary Sorenzo, who was given a suspended year-and-a-day reformatory sentence by Judge Brewster and put on three years' probation. She pleaded guilty to possession and conspiracy to pass counterfeit money.

Christian Work Declared to Call For More Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 10—"Money isn't the surest test of our sincerity, but it is one test," states the Rev. Robert Armstrong, secretary of the New Hampshire Congregational-Christian Conference, in a article in the current issue of the New Hampshire Congregational-Christian Record.

"According to that test; we do not care very much, not enough to back the program of the church in this day of stress. According to statistics gathered by a national committee on religion and welfare recovery, the increase in national income since 1932 amounts to 61 per cent more in 1936 and the following years. Where has this money gone?

"Contributions to churches have decreased 30 per cent; for general benevolence, 29 per cent; for community chests, 24 per cent; and for colleges, 18 per cent. Over against these decreases in expenditures, ponder well the increases:

Jewelry, 25 per cent; army and navy, 30 per cent; theaters, 41 per cent; cigarettes, 48 per cent; automobiles, 203 per cent; whiskey, 248 per cent; radio, 302 per cent; and beer, 317 per cent.

"We are allowing character building to recede into the background. We are allowing any plan that points to 'easy money' to claim all rights over moral integrity. What New Hampshire needs, and the rest of the nation as well, is a rebirth of the good, homely, downright virtues of the days when character was put first and income second; when integral honesty took the place of specious argument, when the end did not justify the means. We need men who dare to stand on their feet to be counted on the right side of every moral issue, who cannot be blinded by the dust of economic fallacies thrown in their faces.

"The whole Christian enterprise must be adequately underwritten; nor can we keep the Gospel wholly for ourselves. Of all commodities of life, religion prospers most when most freely shared."

Humane Poster Contest Opened to Larger Field

Continuing its campaign of humane education among children, the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, through its President, Dr. Francis H. Rowley, today announced the annual poster contest is now open to children in grades above the third in public and parochial schools of the State. The contest closes March 25.

Officers of the society traveled 14,993 miles in December, investigated 341 cases, examined 4,016 animals, placed 211 in homes, restored 54 to owners, made four prosecutions, securing three convictions, took four horses from work, and humanely put to sleep 79 horses and 1,334 small animals.

Drive Renewed To Move Hulks Out of Harbor

Old square-riggers still 'feel' call of sea and break loose; authority wants to sink them.

Plans to renew its campaign against the 48 abandoned hulks of square riggers that carried the house flag of New England merchants o'er the seven seas but which now disfigure sections of Boston's waterfront, are being framed today by the Boston Port Authority.

Appropriations will be sought from the Massachusetts Legislature to continue the work that began in 1931 when the Port Authority first launched its clean-up program, but which has been dormant for the past two years when bills failed to pass. Close to $100,000 is estimated to be needed to complete the removal of the unsightly wrecks.

In the first four years of the program, 120 hulks were broken up and removed, and more than $125,000 has been spent, chiefly for labor. Ribs, decks, timbers, and even keels of some of the finest vessels of their day, were pried loose from harbor mud, broken up and piled on the shore, where needy families hauled them away for firewood.

A survey of the work left on hand focuses attention again on the hulks of the Jennie Flood Kreger, a once proud five-sticker; the Augusta W. Snow and the Horace A. Stone, the latter two being former four-masted schooners, all tied up near the Meridian Street bridge that links East Boston and Chelsea.

Sea Still Calls

These former coal, lumber, and other commodity-carriers have been dismasted and large portions of the decks, hull planking, and timbers have been carted away for fuel. But they still "feel" the call of the sea.

In winter, when ice forms in the harbor tributaries, the vessels have been known to break away as a rising tide pushed ice against the old hulls leading police boats, fireboats, and tugs a merry chase to return them to proper moorings. With each passing year, the craft become more waterlogged and shipping men estimate that it will cost $2,000 each to prepare the vessels for a last voyage to deep water, away from ship lanes, to be sunk. Only a few years ago it could have been done for $200, so much better was their condition then, it is pointed out. Close to 600 tons of rock ballast would be needed in each of them, to assure their remaining down, once they were sunk into 20 fathoms of water or more, shipping men said today.

These hulks are owned by Uncle Sam's former relief alphabetical unit "ERA," and the City of Boston, according to documents on file at the Custom House. About four years ago, efforts were made to have them taken over the ERA to be broken up and removed as a Federal project. Negotiations were started with Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, who at that time was local administrator for the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Crowell & Thurlow, who owned all or the major part of each of the boats, sold them to the ERA and the City, for a nominal sum, and notified customs officials of the sale, and subsequent surrender of the ships' documents.

Why Project Failed

These letters, which are on file at the Custom House, prove the ownership, shipping men contend. Correspondence relative to the purchase of the boats was signed by Robert Swartwout, "assistant administrator and official responsible for planning." Watchmen were hired by the ERA to stay aboard the vessels pending the breaking up of the old craft, shipping men recall, but after a few weeks, the project failed of approval, the watchmen were released, and nothing has been done since, excepting removal of the masts by the State when they tilted dangerously across the adjacent and heavily traveled street.

Dropping of the project, shipping men explain, was on the grounds that the boats were tied up at private property and therefore could not be touched as a Federal project. They were tied up at a small pier which is owned by a real-estate operator, and which is close to the city-owned Meridian Street bridge.

Completion of the removal of these three old hulks is the objective of the Port Authority, along with the other wrecks scattered along the East Boston and Boston shores, as well as on harbor tributaries.

Big Tax Refund Denied Elevated

The Boston Elevated Street Railway Company is no more a governmental instrumentality than any other public utility organized under the Massachusetts laws and therefore cannot recover more than $500,000 in social security taxes which it paid in 1937-38 under protest, Judge George C. Sweeney ruled in Federal District Court today.

The Boston Elevated, Judge Sweeney said, is not an instrumentality of the Government nor a political subdivision thereof under the Social Security Act.

Elevated attorneys contended the road was a governmental instrumentality because the Commonwealth owned practically all the stock, which was tax exempt.

Barnes to Address Women

Clarence A. Barnes, Boston lawyer, and Republican candidate for Attorney-General in the recent State elections, will speak on the "Republican Women as the Conscience of the Party" at the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, Jan. 12.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"Victoria Regina," by Gilbert Miller, starring Helen Hayes. One week only. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Stablemates," featuring Wally Beery and Mickey Rooney. 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Listen, Darling," featuring Freddie Bartholomew and Judy Garland. 1:45, 4:55, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Storm," with Charles Bickford, Barton MacLane and Preston Foster. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Just Around the Corner," with Shirley Temple and Bill Robinson. 3:50, 6:55, 10:05.

Exeter—
"Drums," featuring Sabu, Raymond Massey and Valerie Hobson. 3:15, 6:10, 9:05. Also "Down on the Farm," with Jed Prouty, Spring Byington and Louise Fazenda. 2:05, 5, 7:55.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Going Places," featuring Dick Powell and Anita Louise. Fenway: 1, 4, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Comet Over Broadway," with Kay Francis and Ian Hunter. Fenway: 2:35, 5:35, 8:30. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parlo and Jean Gabin. 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:15, 9:20. "The Refugees," 2:30, 4:40, 6:45, 8:50. Also "School of Talent," 2:50, 5, 7:50, 9:10.

Metropolitan—
"Kentucky," in technicolor. Featuring Loretta Young and Richard Greene. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:40. Also "Up the River," with Preston Foster, Tony Martin and Phyllis Brooks. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:15.

Radio—Page 10

Keith Memorial—
"There's That Woman Again," 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:30, 10:15. Also "Newsboys' Home," with Jackie Cooper and Edmund Lowe. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:50.

Normandie—
Ronald Colman in "If I Were King." Also "Paradise for Three," featuring Frank Morgan and Robert Young.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Adventure in Sahara," with Paul Kelly. 12:50, 4:10, 7:30, 10:50. Also "The Law West of Tombstone," with Harry Carey 10:30 a. m., 1:50, 5:10, 8:30. Stage show: 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:50.

Repertory—
William Powell and Myrna Loy in "Double Wedding." Also "Always Goodbye," featuring Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Scollay and Modern—
"Artists and Models Abroad," featuring Jack Benny and Mary Boland. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:45. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Ride a Crooked Mile," with Akim Tamiroff, Leif Erikson and Frances Farmer. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8:20. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 3:05, 5:10, 8:15.

State and Orpheum—
"Dramatic School," starring Luise Rainer and Paulette Goddard. Orpheum: 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:20, 9:15. State: 12:05, 1:05, 6:05, 9:05. Also "The Shining Hour," with Joan Crawford, Margaret Sullavan, Robert Young, Melvyn Douglas and Fay Bainter. Orpheum: 11:05 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:45, 10:40. State: 1:30, 4:30, 7:30, 10:30.

Strand—
James Stewart, Jean Arthur and Lionel Barrymore in "You Can't Take It With You." Also "Saint in New York," with Louise Hayward and Kay Sutton. Tomorrow: Bobby Breen and Irene Dare in "Breaking the Ice." Also "Gun Law," with George O'Brien.

South Station Theater—
"Pittsfield Color-Tour to Madeira." "Exposing the Fire-Insurance Racket." "Fisherman's Paradise." "Paula Stone Musical," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
"Travel Through Yellowstone Park." "Lady Life Guards." "Merry Melody Color Cartoon." "Mice Will Play," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tremont—
Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone in "You're Only Young Once." Also "Dinner at the Ritz," with Annabella and Paul Lukas. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

University—
"Drums," featuring Sabu. 3:05, 6:15, 9:30. Also "Blondie," with Arthur Lake, Penny Singleton, Larry Sims and Gene Lockhart. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. Tomorrow: "Top Hat," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. Also "Winterset," Burgess Meredith and Margo.

Uptown—
"Just Around the Corner," with Shirley Temple. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. Also "Angels With Dirty Faces," featuring James Cagney and the "Dead End" kids. 2:50, 6:20, 9:55.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Moonlight Sonata," starring Ignace Jan Paderewski. Also Hannes Schneider's "The Ski Chase." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: Tyrone Power, Loretta Young and Annabella in "Suez." Also "The Mysterious Mr. Moto," starring Peter Lorre.

Music

Symphony Hall—
First Boston concert by the NBC Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor. 8:30.

Agassiz Theater, Cambridge—
Faculty concert of the Longy School of Music. 8:15.

Other Events

Harvard University, 2 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge—
Lecture by Dr. Charles F. Brooks on "The Meteorology of the Hurricane of September, 1938." 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Ancient and Modern Glass by Mrs. Tanner, 11 a. m.

Harvard Law School Planning To Link With Other Branches

The Week at Harvard

Plans to integrate the study of law at Harvard more closely with other branches of knowledge, such as economics, psychology, and government, are under consideration by the Law School faculty, according to Dean James M. Landis.

Such a broadening of the approach to legal issues and of the content of the curriculum is essential to the function of the Law School as a "feeder for the public service," Dean Landis declared.

"That the practice of law demands knowledge of matters beyond law is obvious," he said. "To the disposition of legal issues, the lawyer of today must bring to bear the techniques and the precipitates of other sciences and other disciplines. The recognition of these facts has led in some quarters to the requirement that law students shall take courses in subjects such as economics, psychology, anthropology, and the like.

"Accounting, for example, is best taught the law student through the vehicle of corporation law, rather than merely as accounting," the Law School dean continued. "What the Law School must be interested in is not the development of economists, accountants, social scientists, and the like, but of lawyers who have a proper appreciation of the place that these disciplines and law have in the disposition of human claims."

Dean Landis next made known that the Curriculum Committee is now considering the problem of associating the work of the Law School with the work of the University as a whole. Along these lines, some progress has already been made.

"An effective disposition of this problem comes very much to the forefront in any consideration of the relationship of law to public service," claimed Dean Landis, emphasizing the growing interdependence of legal and social administration. "The record of the Law School in this respect can well support its claim to be, perhaps, the most significant feeder in this country for the public service. In every phase of government, its graduates have played a commanding role."

These words were taken as a tribute to Prof. Felix Frankfurter, named to the U. S. Supreme Court vacancy of the late Justice Cardozo last week by President Roosevelt. Professor Frankfurter, it was well known in government circles, sent a constant stream of young Law School graduates into the public service bureaus of the New Deal Administration in Washington.

"Law is such an integral part of public administration as a whole, and the obligations of our universities further to professionalize the public service are such, that emphasis upon the public aspects of law must continue," Dean Landis concluded. "But for the school adequately to continue to perform this function, broadening of its approach to legal issues and of the content of its curriculum is essential."

* * *

Saltonstall Elected

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, a member of the Class of 1914 at Harvard, was elected last night to be Chief Marshal in the Commencement Day exercises this June. The selection was made known at a meeting at the Harvard Club, in Boston.

At the same time, the nominating committee of the Harvard Alumni Association submitted the names of 15 candidates for the five vacancies which will occur on the Board of Overseers this June. The selections will be made from these 15 by postal ballots mailed to the alumni during the spring.

The list includes U. S. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Beverly; Thomas H. Eliot, of Cambridge; Francis Biddle, of Philadelphia; John L. O'Brian, of Buffalo; David Cheever, of Boston; Maxwell Savage, of Worcester; Robert Woods Bliss, of Washington; Henry F. Atherton, of New York; Edgar B. Stern, of New Orleans; Lawrence G. White, of New York; Clarence B. Randall, of Chicago; William Tudor Gardiner, of Gardiner, Maine; Vannevar Bush, of Washington; John P. Higgins, of Boston, and Franklin E. Parker, Jr., of New York.

Governor Saltonstall will have among his duties as Chief Marshal, to which office he was named by the directors of the Alumni Association, the choosing of aids and lesser marshals who will assist him in the rituals of Graduation Week, the most important of which will be the commencement ceremonies in Sever Quadrangle.

As permanent Secretary of his class, Governor Saltonstall was the first choice for the position, which is one customarily held by a member of the 25th anniversary class.

* * *

Journalism

With eight out of the nine first holders of the Lucius W. Nieman Fellowships in Journalism now going into their second term of work at Harvard, the university has announced that applications for next fall's awards will be due before March 1. The ninth Nieman Fellow this year, Irving Dilliard, of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, was not able to attend Harvard during the first term.

According to University officials, more than 165 applications have already been received for the Fellowships designed "to promote and elevate the standards of journalism in the United States." With the number of awards available probably fixed at 12, the selecting committee expects even greater difficulty in choosing next year's Fellows.

Public Game Rooms Popular in Boston

Boston has adopted the idea of public game rooms, according to figures given out by the Game Room Division of the WPA Adult Recreation Project showing almost 100 per cent increase in attendance during the past year.

Gordon L. Norton, Supervisor of this division, said today game room attendance has practically doubled in the free rooms conducted for indoor games. For the week ending Dec. 25, 7,056 persons took part in such games as ping pong, chess, checkers, and other table games, in 18 game rooms, located in different parts of the city. During the same week a year ago the attendance was 3,546, with 20 game rooms operating.

On Jan. 1, 1939, 6,490 participants were listed; on Jan. 1, 1938, 3,835 were registered.

MacDonald to Speak

Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, will speak on State and Municipal tax problems at the first public mass meeting of the Newton Taxpayers' Association in the Newton High School auditorium, Jan. 17, Leon B. Rogers, President of the Association, announced today.

Truckmen Demand Increase of Wage In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 10—Union truck drivers in Southern and Central New Hampshire have turned down a proposal of truck operators that the 1939 contract embrace practically the same provisions as that for 1938, except that there be a reduction in the number of working hours a week. At the same time the drivers took a second stand against striking and instructed their committee to continue negotiations with operators. The chief barrier between the employers and employees now hinges on the drivers' request for a wage increase, which has been refused so far by the operators.

A week ago a strike appeared to be in the air, when the truck operators refused to bargain with the drivers' committee as long as an out-of-State union leader served as a member of the committee. But the drivers voted against striking and asked the out-of-State man to retire from the committee.

Representatives of the two sides continued negotiations yesterday, but with little progress. It is believed that there is a growing sentiment in favor of a strike if a settlement cannot be reached shortly. The Union represents approximately 400 truck drivers in Southern and Central New Hampshire.

Legislature Gets Flood of Bills

A possible record number of bills may be filed for the 1939 Legislature, the first biennial session in Massachusetts history, it was indicated today, as the flood of legislative proposals increased steadily. Among the bills filed today were:

A proposal to reduce the veterans preference in civil service examinations. At present the preference amounts to a maximum of 30 per cent. Under the proposed bill able-bodied veterans would receive a 5 per cent markup, while disabled veterans would enjoy a 10 per cent preference. The bill was filed by Representative Adolph Johnson (R) of Brockton.

A bill to reduce from three weeks to six days the waiting period for unemployment compensation benefits. The proposal was filed by Representative Lawrence P. McHugh (D) of Boston.

A petition calling for elimination of the present life tenure for clerks of district courts and the Boston Municipal Court. The bill calls for a return to the five-year term of office, which was the law prior to administration of Former Governor James M. Curley. Senator Albert Cole (R) of Lynn filed the proposal.

A proposal that prisoners in Massachusetts' penal institutions pay for their own maintenance. The bill, filed by Representative Thomas F. Coyne (D) of Dorchester, would not apply to those prisoners with dependents or small estates.

De Valera to Visit State

Prime Minister Eamon De Valera of Eire will be the guest of Massachusetts in May, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has announced. In his acceptance Mr. De Valera said: "Very grateful for kind invitation, which I gladly accept. Our Minister in Washington will communicate with you about arrangements."

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Jan. 11

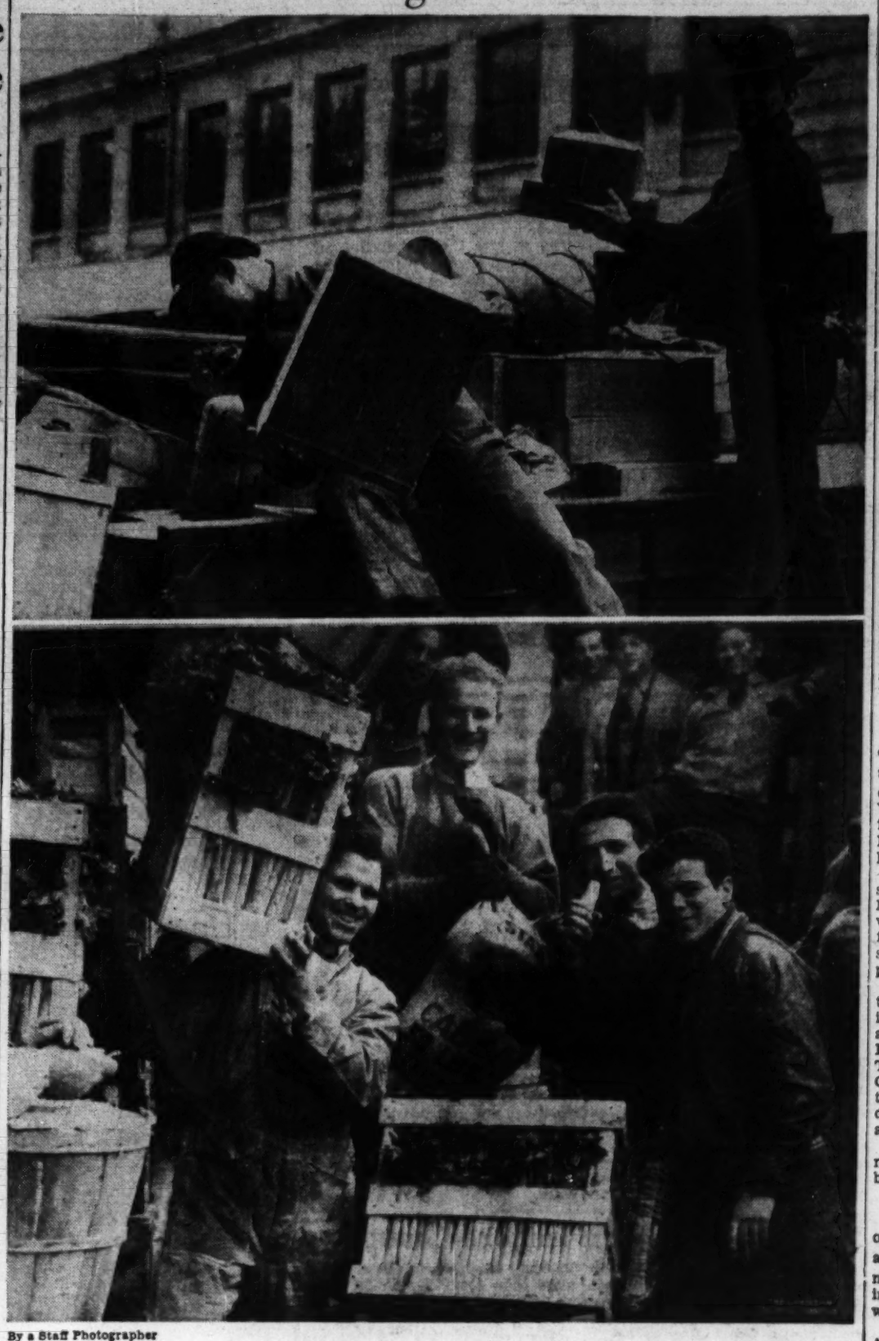
1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, Jan. 11

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

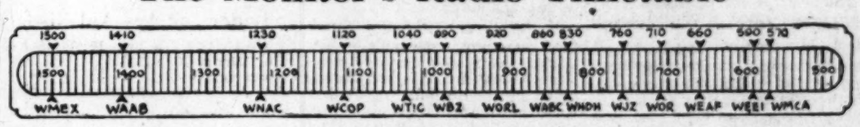
Foodstuffs Again on the Move



By a Staff Photographer

Boston Market District During Strike, Showing Foodstuffs Being Moved

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Boston Hour	"Dance Interlude"	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	"Hired After Forty"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sport comment	Adrian Rollini's Orch.	Voice, organ, violin	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orch.
7:00 "County Seat"	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dinner music
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	"Parade": music	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	Violin recital	Dramatized news	"20th Century Music"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	Emily Post, talk	"Don't You Believe It"	"20th Century Music"	Cowboy Caravan with
8:00 "Big Town": Edward G. Robinson	Stephen Foster program: talk; songs	Russ Morgan's Orch.; vocal group	"The Green Hornet": dramatization	Buck Nation
8:15 Al Jolson and	"Information, Please":	"For Men Only": inter-	Morton Gould's Orch.	Dance music
8:30 company; guest	questions and answers	views; music	Morton Gould's Orch.	Ruth Nizey, songs
8:45				Johannes Steele
9:00 "We, the People"	"Mary and Bob": dra-	Frank Crumit; Julia	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:15 "We, the People"	matic program	Sanderson; quiz	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	Eugene Conley, tenor;	"Fibber McGee": com-	"Curtain Calls"	Variety Hour
9:45 Orchestra	Paul Martin's Music	edy variety program	Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour
10:00 "Dr. Christian of	"If I Had the Chance":	Bob Hope; C. Butter-	Chicago, hockey	Gypsy Music
10:15 River's End"	network interviews	worth; music	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Gypsy Music
10:30 Popular songs	"Rhythm School":	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 "Viewpoints"	Organ recital	Kemper and company	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	"Reflections"
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Dance music
11:30 Glen Gray's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	"Salute to Cities"	"Evening Vespers"
11:45 Glen Gary's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	"Salute to Cities"	"Evening Vespers"

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Men"	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Minute Men"	"Church in Wildwood"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 "Jimmie and Dick"	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Weather; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	Musical Timetable
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 Bill Elliott, songs	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"George and Juanita"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15 Beauty talk	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Network speaker
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Gospel Singer"	"Julia Blake": sketch	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 "Kitty Kelly": sketch	"Your Home and Mine"	"Central City": sketch	Nation's School of the	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	Air	Baron's Texans
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Bob Carroll, baritone	"Just Plain Bill"	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Music Graphs"	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 "The Fact Finder"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Studio interview	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly group	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:30 "Big Sister": sketch	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	Raoul Nadeau; orch	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; music; stocks	"Noonday Musicale"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 'Nancy James': sk.	"Voice of the Farm"	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	"Sleepy Hollow Gang"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Song Shoppers"	Italian music program	"Sleepy Hollow Gang"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Dramatization	Farm Radio News	"Concert Miniatures"	Movie Comment	Musical Mailbox
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	"Marjorie Mills Hour"	Tenor; pianist	Musical Mailbox
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	"Marjorie Mills Hour"	"Voice of Experience"	Folk Songs
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Organ recital	"Classical Album"
2:15 "Piano Parade"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	"As You Like It"	"Classical Album"
2:30 American School of	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Concert Internationale	"Georgie and Juanita"	World Events
2:45 the Air	"Betty Crocker"	Concert Internationale	"Treasures in Melody"	Book Reviews
3:00 Indianapolis Sym-	Swingtime Trio	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Interviews	"Sleepy Hollow Gang"
3:15 phony Orchestra;	General Federation of	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Bill Lewis, baritone	"Sleepy Hollow Gang"
3:30 Fabien Sevitzky,	Women's Clubs	Pepper Young's Family	"Cats and the Fiddle"	Religious program
3:45 conductor	Weather; news	"Guiding Light": sketch	Network speaker	Religious program
4:00 Sport comment	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Sport commentator	Sport reports
4:15 Dance music	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	"Midstream": sketch	Sport reports
4:30 Danny Coffey, vo-	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"The Music Box"	Sport reports
4:45 calist	Club Matinee; news	"Girl Alone": sketch	"The Music Box"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sports reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Music; sport comment	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sports comment	"Serenaders"; vocal	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner concert	Sport comment
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orch.
7:00 Harvard program	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dinner music
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Edwin C. Hill	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Ask-It-Basket":	"Revelers": quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 questions; answers	"Vocal Varieties"	"Your Stars Tonight"	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00 "Gang Busters":	"Midweek Function":	"One Man's Family":	Cincinnati Symphony	"The Wordeaster"
8:15 dramatic sketch	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Orchestra	"Miss Gerry's Swing"
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby": Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Henry Hallstead's Orch.	New York Urban Club
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Elman, interviews	soloists; guest	Henry Hallstead's Orch.	Dinner; speakers
9:00 John Barrymore;	Fisk Jubilee Choir; con-	"Town Hall Tonight"	Ace Brigode's Orch.	"The Question Box"
9:15 Basil Rathbone	cert orchestra	with Fred Allen and	John Steele, comment	"The Question Box"
9:30 in Well's "The	'Wings of the Martins':	Company; interview:	"Jewish Contribution	"American Forum"
9:45 Stronger Man"	dramatization	P. Van Steeden's Orch.	to Civilization"	"American Forum"
10:00 "It Can Be Done":	Minstrel Show	Kay Kyser's College of	"Famous Jury Trials"	Julie Wintz's Orch.
10:15 Edgar A. Guest	Minstrel Show	Musical Knowledge	"Famous Jury Trials"	Julie Wintz's Orch.
10:30 Buddy Clark's Mu-	Mark Sullivan; Jay	Kay Kyser's College of	"The Music Counter":	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 sical Weekly	Franklin, comment	Musical Knowledge	popular vocalists;	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Harold Stokes's Orch.	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	lem; variety
11:30 Vincent Lopez's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Dick Jurgens's Orch.	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 chestra	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Dick Jurgens's Orch.	lem; variety

Frankfurter Meets His Class

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 10 (AP)—While the likenesses of Supreme Court Justices of the past looked down from classroom walls, Felix Frankfurter, newest appointee to the Nation's highest tribunal, perched himself comfortably on the back of a chair to conduct his Harvard law class in "Public Utilities."

A burst of student applause greeted the stocky Professor Frankfurter as he strode down the aisle for his first class since his nomination to the Supreme Court last week. As he reached the platform, he turned with a grin and remarked:

"Thank you—but it won't make the course any easier."

Apparently surprised when he glanced at the back of the room and noted it was packed with standees, he grinned again, but began:

"At the end of the last hour we were discussing—."

To visitors, the Professor's discourse and the discussion by students was a little too erudite—consisting of close scrutiny of Supreme Court opinions dealing with Government regulation of warehouses in Illinois and grain elevators in North Dakota.

Continually Professor Frankfurter digressed to intersperse bits of philosophy and humor.

At one point, he related a story about Mr. Justice Holmes, to whose seat, previously occupied by the late Mr. Justice Cardozo, Mr. Frankfurter was nominated. The question, he explained, was over the use of a word. Other justices wished to look it up in the dictionary.

"No," Professor Frankfurter quoted Mr. Justice Holmes as saying, "Let's don't quote the dictionary; let's let the dictionary quote us."

Views on Appointment

Choice of Prof. Felix Frankfurter to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Court of the United States was commended today by the Council of the Bar Association of Boston. In a letter to Senator Henry F. Ashurst, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Damon E. Hall, President of the Association, described the Council's "hearty and sincere" endorsement and expressed a hope the appointment would be speedily confirmed.

At the same time, criticism of the appointment came from Miles C. Hayes, former Massachusetts Union Party head and now President of the Economic Security League. Mr. Hayes objected because Mr. Frankfurter was named by President Wilson to a commission favorable to the release of Tom Mooney, who was pardoned Saturday, and because the new appointee opposed the electrocution of Sacco and Vanzetti.



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Strike Continuance Voted; Unionized Food Trucks Pass

(Continued from Page 1)

Saltonstall, however, said he had been assured by John M. Sullivan, Union President, that the drivers would "do their best" to see that foodstuffs go through.

After being informed of the Union vote, Governor Saltonstall told reporters:

"I have talked with Labor Commissioner James T. Moriarty, who told me he will make an immediate personal tour of the fruit, produce, and fish areas to determine conditions and that he will report to me later this afternoon.

"In the meantime, Mr. Sullivan has assured me a committee of the Union is doing its best to see to it that the various food channels are kept open."

Asked if he was preparing to call out the National Guard, the Governor said: "No steps are being taken to call out the National Guard. I have received no complaints today from hospitals regarding a shortage of foods or from mills that they lacked materials."

To further inquiries as to what he intends to do now, Mr. Saltonstall said: "I expect to give General Cole's board (the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration) a reasonable time to consider the matter further. If they can't get any results, I will determine at that time what to do."

Driver Reported Beaten

Late this afternoon, State police of the Wrentham barracks reported a truck driver had been beaten to death and his helper also beaten at Walpole, Mass. Governor Saltonstall immediately called Attorney General Paul A. Dever into consultation in his office regarding the matter.

Boston police later reported the slain man was John Pimenthall, of Newport, R. I., helper on the truck, which had a load of lumber bound for Roslindale. The driver, they said, was Chester Hardy, of Newport.

According to Boston police, the truck was stopped first at a garage in East Walpole allegedly by pickets and ordered to turn around. Mr. Hardy refused and resumed his trip. The pickets followed in five cars. Outside the city, they stopped the truck, the police said, drew the driver and his helper from their cab and beat and trampled them.

Police said they had the license numbers of two of the five cars used by the alleged pickets.

Arbitration Downed

After hearing addresses by union officers, the drivers voted down the arbitration proposal in such a tumultuous shout that it was heard in the corridors outside the hall where newspapermen were waiting.

The strikers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, then voted to insist on their original demands for $40 for a 40-hour week, contrasted with their present top scale of $37 for a 48-hour week, and to resume picketing.

The pickets, it was said, were instructed to stop all vehicles, unless they belong to employers who have signed with the union on the $40-40-hour terms. This includes trucks carrying foods and other perishable articles, it was stated.

In response to offers of 65 city trucks and 100 State trucks for transportation of food stuffs, the strikers agreed such vehicles might be used to transport foodstuffs, if union men are in the drivers' seats.

Arbitration Still Sought

When word of the Union action reached the Statehouse, Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, announced he would call representatives of the Union and the employers to meet with the Board to resume efforts at conciliation.

Had the arbitration proposal been accepted, the drivers would have returned to work tomorrow and the dispute would have been put up to the State Board for settlement.

The action of the strikers in voting to resume picketing of all trucks, except those which signed with the Union, apparently upset the agreement reached yesterday between John M. Sullivan, President of the Union, and Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin intended to permit resumption of deliveries of perishable foodstuffs.

Return to Picketing Indicated

As a result of this agreement, in which other A. F. of L. unions which had voted sympathy strikes to assist the truck drivers joined, movement of perishable foodstuffs was resumed early this morning. The New Haven and Boston & Maine terminals shipped large quantities of goods to the wholesale markets.

It looked, however, after the Union meeting at noon, as if the pickets intended to go back to their picketing methods of the five previous days and stop nonunion vehicles as well as those with whom the union had agreements last year.

If this step is taken, State officials commented, the former difficulties with distribution of foodstuffs may reappear.

Store Owners Hesitate

Even this morning, conditions were far from normal in the movement of foodstuffs in and about Boston. Many independent store owners hesitated to go to the market districts to make purchases, apparently fearing pickets might still be about, ready to turn them back, as they did previously.

Actually, there were very few pickets in the market area during the Union meeting, since most of the strikers were at the meeting.

Out on the open road between this city and other cities, however, pickets were active as usual, halting the intercity trucks, including food as well as other goods, according to officials of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange.

Moreover, the Boston Fish Pier was closed again today, as it has been since last Thursday when the strike began. About 100,000 pounds out of the 600,000 pounds of fish which arrived were sold, but none was delivered.

Gains Believed Lost

A spokesman for the employers' group of motor-freight carriers, after being informed of the Union's refusal to arbitrate, said that this action has greatly delayed final adjustment of the differences between the truck owners and the Union, and has put the parties back in the same place where they were Thursday of last week.

It gives the owners no other alternative but to stand firm on the position which they have already taken, he said. Arbitration of the controversy would have meant that the men would have immediately returned to work and that business would have been carried on as usual, while the State Board was deciding who was right in the controversy, and what wages should be paid under the new contract.

The employers have always been ready to arbitrate, the spokesman said.

At the meeting of from 300 to 400 members of the employers' group in the Hotel Manger this morning, it was indicated that the group proposed to stand together—avoiding any individual negotiations with the Union.

Woburn Schools Are Closed

(Continued from Page 1)

voted to close the schools for lack of funds, Mayor Kane hastily telephoned to all the city's fire stations, ordering—rather in the tradition of "Curfew shall not ring tonight"—that the "no school" signal must not be sounded this morning.

The order did not prove to be an insuperable stumbling block to the School Committee's plans. The Committee simply closed the schools without benefit of the customary toots on the fire whistles—and with a notice in the local papers instead.

Little to Be Done

Despite the fact that the Mayor declared the Committee had "abdicated," leaving him as virtual "headmaster" of the school system, there was little that could be done to keep the schools open. The plain fact was that there was no money for salaries or other expenses—and already the teachers are months behind in their pay—at least in "the pay voted them by the school committee, which Mayor Kane feels is unduly high.

The closing of the schools is seen as the climax of a battle between the Mayor and the Committee, which started soon after Mr. Kane's election over a year ago on an economy program. Among questions in a plebiscite sponsored by the Mayor was one relating to establishing pay cuts for teachers. Citizens expressed their approval of this action.

The crux of the present situation is found in a State law providing that no municipal department may spend in the first three months of the year, while a city budget is in preparation, more than the average of its monthly expenditures for the last three months of the preceding year. Since the Woburn school department exhausted its funds in mid-October last fall, its average monthly expenditure dropped to $8,500 for the three-month period. With the advent of the New Year and the reopening of the schools—which closed a week before Christmas for lack of funds—the $8,500 limit was passed in nine days. The department normally spends $23,000 a month.

After conferring with Commissioner Reardon and with Assistant Attorney General J. Burke Sullivan, the five School Committee members who visited the State House this morning declared they now intend to await the ruling of Woburn's City Solicitor, Joseph Gorassi, now confined to his home, as to the legality of any attempt to open the schools in the face of additional financial liabilities.

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NEW YORK

Six-Time Mayor Thinks Manager Plan Will Save

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LACONIA, N. H., Jan. 10—Charles E. Carroll, six-time Mayor of this City, is starting a campaign for establishment of the town manager system for this community as a means of saving $100,000 a year, according to his estimates.

The one-time member of the Governor's Council and frequent candidate for public office feels that the cost of local Government could be greatly reduced if the community would give up its charter, become a town with three selectmen at "nominal pay" and a town manager "of no little business experience" as the "real boss" of local Government.

"Why you could save a total of $40,000 alone in the street and school departments," declares the City's former Mayor.

Mr. Carroll would do away with the office of Mayor, the City Council, various department heads, and over 70 ward officials as well as the City charter.

The three selectmen would meet once a month and would serve at fairly small salaries. The town manager would have charge of all local Governmental operations.

"The manager would be the real boss," says Mr. Carroll. "The city engineer as well as other departments heads would step out and the manager would function at a saving of $100,000 a year."

Boston and Bangor Listed for Ocean Airline Terminals

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine said yesterday a preliminary report of the national airport survey indicated the civil aeronautics authority would recommend expansion of the Boston and Bangor, Maine, airports as terminals for transatlantic air lines.

The preliminary survey listed various improvements and expansion proposals for which the authority will make estimates of cost in a report to Congress next Feb. 1.

Mr. Brewster said the national program that the CAA probably will recommend will cost about $300,000,000. Congress will determine whether the federal government should undertake the program and what landing fields should be improved, Mr. Brewster added.

Bangor and Boston are the only New England airports included for cost estimates under the number four rating which calls for three paved runways 4,500 feet each in length. The rating is the highest given in the survey.

The preliminary report indicated that the CAA would estimate costs for expanding 37 airports in New England and for increasing facilities at seven others not now listed under the lowest rating considered in the survey.

Middlesex Courts To Speed Up Trials

A pre-trial system will be inaugurated during the month by the Middlesex County Courts to facilitate the handling of litigation piling up at the rate of 600 new cases monthly. The increase, according to Frederick L. Putnam, Clerk of Courts, has resulted in 4,500 cases not yet heard.

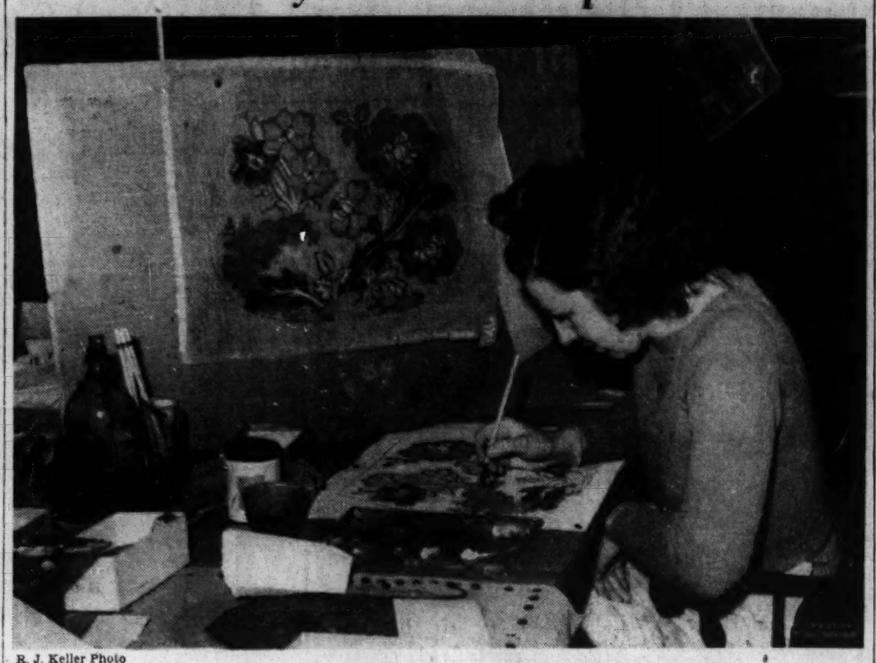
The system will be similar to the so-called Detroit system: a sitting before one judge, two clerks and typist, with counsel for both sides, to simplify case presentations and to effect settlement if possible. The aim is to eliminate as much testimony time as possible and to prevent lengthy objections in court. Fifty cases a day can be heard by this method.

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Community Unit Plans Open House



R. J. Keller Photo

Laying Groundwork of Service

A worker at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union transferring a design to cloth preparatory to its use for fancy needlework. This organization is holding "Open House," tomorrow, as one of the group sponsored by the Community Federation of Boston.

Boston Council Still in Deadlock Over Presidency

For the second week, the City Council was deadlocked today on the choice of a President. At its regular weekly meeting in Faneuil Hall yesterday the Council on two ballots was unable to make a choice; a week ago five ballots were cast without success.

Yesterday's balloting brought no change from the previous week, Councilors James E. Agnew and William J. Gavin receiving nine votes each; Councilor Robert Gardner Wilson, Jr., receiving two votes and Councilor John I. Fitzgerald, a former president, one.

The split is caused by a strong stand of the new one-year Council members who support Mr. Galvin and the old members who support Mr. Agnew. Three Republicans hold the balance of power: Councilors Wilson, Perlie Dyar Chase and Sydney Rosenburg. As the law requires that a Councilor must receive 12 votes to be chosen President, if these three should support either Agnew or Galvin the deadlock would be broken.

Meanwhile, Henry L. Shattuck, Council from the Back Bay and a Republican, presides as Chairman, being senior member of the body. He has voted consistently for Mr. Agnew.

Councilor Galvin was one of four Councilors who recently admitted to the Finance Commission that he went to the office of a taxicab company to inquire about a $10,000 slush fund for taxicab legislation now before the Council; that he went to protect his name, not to seek graft.

Councilor Agnew was recently appointed State Director of Fish and Game by former Gov. Charles F. Hurley. He has been a member of the Council for several years. Custom of the Council prescribes that the President have served more than one term. This year's revolt by the one-year Councilors is unusual; a deadlock for President, however is not unusual. No business can be conducted by the Council until a President is elected unless temporary committees are appointed week to week.

State Approved For Clear Docket

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 10—New Hampshire is the only State in the Union that has its Federal Court dockets up to date, declares former Attorney General Homer Cummings in his annual report. Mr. Cummings observes that the continuance of an ordinary piece of litigation, not complicated by unusual features, "should be measured in months, and not in years."

New Hampshire, New Mexico, and Northern Iowa are the only three districts in which no Federal cases have been pending for more than five years. As of the date of the report, June 30, 1938, New Hampshire had only one case pending for more than a year and none for more than two years.

Out of 29 cases in New Hampshire, 25 were pending for less than six months, four were pending from six months to a year and one was pending from one to two years.

Motor Law Violators 'Sentenced' to School

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 10 (AP) An unusual sort of traffic school will be established in East Hartford Town Court, it was announced yesterday.

The pupils will be violators of the motor vehicle laws who would rather attend classes one hour a week for six weeks than pay fines. The opening date is contingent upon the first 25 violators signifying their willingness to attend.



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Cambridge Aids Fund Drive

Cambridge, Mass., like Boston, is to have a Dutch treat dinner in behalf of Greater Boston's 1939 Community Fund campaign. The Cambridge dinner, as announced by Mrs. Bradley Dewey, Chairman, will take place at the Hotel Continental, Jan. 20, and will be under auspices of the Cambridge Community Federation, which is affiliated with the Community Federation of Boston.

Speakers will include Charles Francis Adams, President of the Community Federation of Boston; H. LeBaron Sampson, President of the Cambridge Federation; Mayor John W. Lyons, Thomas M. McNamara, President of the Cambridge City Council; Robert Cutler, Mrs. Karl T. Compton, and Richard B. Carter, who will speak for Cambridge industry. Dwight P. Robinson, Jr., Chairman of the Cambridge campaign organization, will preside. There will be music and a display illustrating the work of the 17 Cambridge social agencies which will benefit from the campaign.

To serve a similar purpose, the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street, will hold open house tomorrow morning as one of the series of visits to agencies affiliated with the Community Federation of Boston, and sponsored by the Community Crusade.

'History of Colonial Newton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass.—The beginning of the industrial development of colonial Newton is told in "The Story of Newton" by John R. Prescott, published by the Newtonville Library Association, Inc., from whom it may be purchased. All proceeds of the sale are being applied to the Branch Library Building Fund.

The finding of "bog ore" was an important factor in this development, Mr. Prescott points out. It was taken from the town's swamps and marshy places—including the wet grounds now occupied by the City Hall—and was smelted to supply iron for foundries until workable rock ores were found in the western part of New England.

In 1688 a saw mill was utilizing the 20-foot drop in the Charles River at Upper Falls. A few years later other mills were flourishing at the Lower Falls where iron works were established in 1703. One of the earliest paper mills in the country was started there, too, in 1791 and is still in operation.

The Lower Falls became especially important industrially, partly because of its location on the main route of travel to the West. The first post office in Newton was established there, for this reason, too, in 1818. A tablet in front of the present Methodist Church marks its site.

Among the enterprises carried on a little more than a century ago were two paper mills, four snuff mills, a tannery, a leather mill, a forge shop with a trip hammer, a fulling mill, a wire mill, a screw factory, a nail works producing more than 500 tons of nails a year, several blacksmith shops, an annealing house, a rolling mill, a saw mill, clothing mills, machine shops, two hotels, and many stores.

At Bemis on California Street, where were prosperous mills on both sides of the river—including a paper mill erected in 1779, operated by David Bemis. His mills were lighted by gas as early as 1812 and were said to be the first in the United States to be illuminated in that way.

"The 'Code' of our time was tried out in those early days," says Mr. Prescott's booklet, "in as thoroughgoing a manner as in our own regimented era. In 1640 the General Court of Massachusetts set the value of Indian corn at four shillings a bushel, that of rye at five shillings, and that of wheat at six."

Eleven villages grew up within the Newton Town limits. They were Newton, Newtonville, Nonantum, West Newton, Auburndale, Waban, Newton Lower Falls, Newton Upper Falls, Newton Highlands, Newton Centre, and Chestnut Hill.

First Post Office Declared Located In Boston in 1641

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The first postal establishment on the North American Continent was located in Boston in 1641 in the tavern of Richard Fairbanks who was given authority to charge one penny for each letter delivered, Prof. R. del French of McGill University told members of the Rotary Club of Montreal. In Canada, the first record of postal service was during the French regime when a road was opened between Quebec and Montreal in 1735.

Private dispatches by mail in Canade were delivered on schedule only after the fall of Quebec into British hands. This marked the final real attempt to organize a postal service on a regular basis, and Benjamin Franklin was instrumental in developing this work between Montreal and New York by way of the Champlain and Hudson route. Postal service was instituted between Halifax and Liverpool in 1755.

Timber Payment Plan Is Announced

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts said yesterday the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would pay New England timber owners 90 per cent of the value of down timber upon its delivery to designated mill ponds.

The remaining 10 per cent would be paid after the Government disposed of the timber, he explained, provided transportation costs did not exceed that amount.

President Roosevelt, Mr. Walsh said, had approved the new payment plan. The original proposal was for the Federal Government to pay 80 per cent in cash and the additional 20 per cent after disposal of the timber.

Women to Hear Author

The methods of the Dies Committee—a committee investigating un-American activities—will be discussed by John Eoghan Kelly, author, at a meeting of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, Jan. 19.

New Englanders Ask Relief Revision As WPA Administers It

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Three New Englanders demanded revision of the Federal relief set-up today as a congressional committee studied the finances of the Works Progress Administration.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R), of Massachusetts, a member of the special Senate committee investigating unemployment and relief, proposed in an interview allocating relief money to the states "on the basis of the proportion of unemployment." He contended that registration of the unemployed would furnish the basis for allocating the funds.

Senator John A. Danaher (R), of Connecticut, proposed establishing nonpartisan commissions in the states "similar to the draft boards which operated during the war." He said this could be done under present statutes.

Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth (R), of Massachusetts, a member of the House appropriations subcommittee considering the WPA appropriation, demanded an "outright purge" of the Federal relief administration. He favored administration of relief by a bipartisan board in Washington with bipartisan local administrations.

Foreign Birds Compete At Boston Poultry Show

The ninetieth Boston Poultry Show opens tomorrow in the Exposition Hall of the Boston Garden where chickens, turkeys, pigeons, rabbits, and other animals will be the center of attraction for the five-day show, closing Saturday.

The show is given an international aspect as six foreign countries have sent in entries. A pen of Barneveldders arrived yesterday from Denmark on the Holland-American line. These birds will compete with others from Cuba, England, Bermuda, France, and the United States for the famed Phil Plant Placque—a $3,000 gold trophy.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall is expected to preside at a luncheon of the Poultrymen Association, Inc. at the Hotel Manger tomorrow noon.

Farmers Offered $4 an Acre For Cleared Slash

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Jan. 10—In order to encourage small woodlot owners to clean up slash left by last Fall's hurricane, the 1939 Agricultural Conservation program will embrace payment provisions for farmers taking this action, according to J. Ralph Graham, State chairman.

Payments of $4 an acre, with a limit of 15 acres, will be in the form of a supplementary payment for woodlot improvement where the storm felled marketable timber.

The reluctancy of landowners to clean up slash-covered timberland has caused considerable alarm among State and Federal officials because of the fire peril involved.

Farmers may take part in this new program without disrupting their payments for the regular conservation program which this year will be carried out along practically the same lines as last year.

Meanwhile officials in New Hampshire on the Federal timber salvage program point out that only a very small portion of the storm-felled timber in the State has been put in the hands of the Federal agency and it is feared that this may mean that a large portion is being handled privately and that its marketing without an established policy may disrupt the market and impair the success of the Federal program. The Federal program is based on the idea of holding the lumber until it can be sold without depressing the market and thereby obtain for its owners the best possible prices.

Airplane Designer Praises Lindbergh For 'Patriotic Work'

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 10 (AP)—Igor I. Sikorsky, American aircraft designer and manufacturer, said last night that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh is doing "patriotic work for his country" in Europe.

Speaking before a church gathering, Mr. Sikorsky retorted to critical attacks recently directed against the "Lone Eagle."

"He keeps a keen eye on aviation developments in all countries of Europe," Mr. Sikorsky said. "He's collecting most important and valuable information which will be available at any time to the United States."

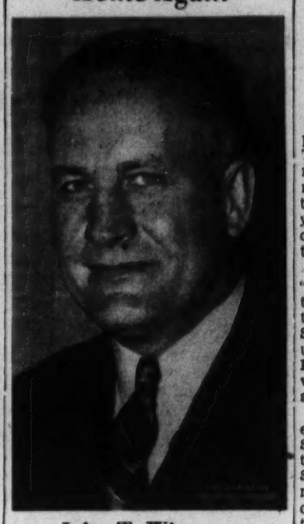
Colonel Lindbergh "remains in Europe a servant of his country," the famous builder said in describing his four meetings with the world's best-known aviator recently on the continent.

Mr. Sikorsky also said that his recent trip had proved to him that Germany is stronger in the air "than any two great powers taken together," that her ships are excellent and "slightly more refined than those" of some other nations.

Lodge for Age Aid Rise

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts announced he would attempt to increase old age benefits by 50 per cent during the coming year and proposed having the Federal Government contribute one-third more toward payment of such benefits. He said his objective could be attained without increasing payroll taxes.

Home Again



John T. Wiseman

Manager of 56th Street Yard, Brooklyn, of shipbuilding division, Bethlehem Steel Company, promoted to general superintendent of Fore River Yard at Quincy.

New Superintendent At Fore River Yard

John T. Wiseman of Brooklyn, reported today at the Fore River Yard in Quincy to assume his new duties as General Superintendent of the Yard.

Mr. Wiseman is former Manager of the 56th Street Yard, Brooklyn, of the Shipbuilding Division of the Bethlehem Steel Company. A native of Boston, the newly-appointed Superintendent began his shipbuilding career as a draftsman in the Lawley Yard, South Boston. He later became chief draftsman of the Atlantic Corporation, a United States Shipping Board Yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Dual Registration For Leased Trucks Results in R. I. Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 10—Legal steps against paying double registration fees for trucks leased for hire have been instituted by truck owners of Rhode Island who are engaged in that form of business.

A test case, on which a hearing is being conducted today, is directed against Director Thomas A. Kennelly of the State Division of Revenue and Regulation and Chief Wilfred J. Pacquin of the Division of Motor Vehicles, following a ruling that trucks so used must carry so-called "PX" plates which cost double the fee of the ordinary kind.

Owners contend that provisions of the Rhode Island statute requiring the double payments are in violation of the State and United States Constitutions and destroy the owners' property and contractual rights.

Voting List Increases

An increase of 1,000 residents was reported today as 165 Cambridge police officers completed the annual police listing, which last year totaled 25,800 names. Lieut. John R. King of the Police Department was in charge.

'Square Sam,' Lone Democrat, Ordered 'Mislaid' Monument

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORWELL, Mass.—Newspaper publicity given to the Humphrey Turner monument which has been resting in Norwell, one town removed from its intended destination in Scituate, for more than 80 years, has revived discussion of the character who was responsible for the whole affair.

The man who ordered the now "misplaced" monument that honors the memory of his first ancester on this side of the Atlantic was Squire Samuel Adams Turner of South Scituate who passed on at his North River estate in Norwell, "Buttonwood," in 1892 after rounding out all but three months of a century.

The Squire, who was known generally as "Squire Sam" or "Square Sam," was a Democrat. There are thousands of Democrats on the South Shore today, but during the nearly 100 years of Squire Sam's career, Democrats were held in much the same light that a Fascist would be regarded there today. Through more than 70 years of faithful attendance at the polls, he let it be widely known that he had voted the straight Democratic ticket. Despite his candor in embracing Democratic policies in the midst of an almost solidly "Whig" or Republican community, Squire Sam was repeatedly elected to represent his district in both houses of the General Court during a long political career.

In addition to his career in politics and the law, Squire Turner was regarded as the most able surveyor and civil engineer on the South Shore. His entire equipment consisted of a compass, a chain, and most important of all, his knowledge. When South Scituate separated from Scituate to become Norwell, it was Squire Sam who was entrusted with the task of surveying the boundary line. Soon after 1830, he surveyed and mapped Scituate in detail. A copy of his map occupied a prominent place in the exhibition of historical documents that was an outstanding feature of Scituate's Tercentenary.

Squire Turner was the first member of the widespread Turner family to make a thorough geneological chart of Humphrey Turner's descendants.

It was while Squire Sam was acting as postmaster at Scituate Harbor that he decided to erect a fitting memorial to his ancestor. He ordered a granite shaft from a Hingham or Quincy stonecutter (his descendants aren't quite sure just which town got the order) with the intention of erecting the monument at the site of Humphrey Turner's grave in the First Parish Cemetery on Meeting House Lane in Scituate. When the stonecutters had finally finished, the granite shaft was loaded on an ox cart and started on its way to Scituate. The long journey was started early in the morning, but the oxen lagged so with the heavy load that darkness was falling when the team arrived in Norwell. The town was then known as South Scituate, which may account for the carter's confusion in setting the monument down at the First Parish Cemetery there.

The mistake began a 20-year controversy between the Squire and the stonecutters. Squire Sam refused to pay for the monument until it had been delivered to its rightful destination in the First Parish Cemetery at Scituate. The stonecutters refused to move the stone until it was paid for. Meanwhile, the granite shaft lay in the roadside grass and gathered moss.

After more than 20 years, the late Edwin A. Turner of Norwell finally paid for the stone and erected it in the Norwell cemetery. Squire Sam Turner, still very active, chose to ignore the incident and made no protest when the Turners of Norwell claimed the stone for their own. A less pretentious monument was later erected in Scituate by the descendants there of Humphrey Turner, but Squire Sam never admitted defeat in his controversy with the stonecutters.

CLEARANCE

Everything in stock is reduced 15% or more, assuring you a generous saving, whatever your purchase may be.

1500 Imported Sweaters
$2.50 - 3.50 - 5 - 6.50 - 7.50 - 10
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Almost every kind of a Sweater is included in above lots, though not in a complete size and color range.

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$2 to $9
Regular prices were $4.00 to $14.00

A splendid chance to get material for your spring coat at a very low price.

Reductions on a lot of knit suits, scarfs, tweed coats and capes, and accessories

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Every item listed in this advertisement is a real good bargain that you should take advantage of today. You cannot afford to pass them up. Buy in quantities now.

TOMATOES	STANDARD RED RIPE	EGE. TIN	10c	4 NO. 2 TINS	25c
PINK SALMON	FANCY ALASKA	TALL TIN			10c
BEVERAGES	MILLBROOK GINGER ALE, LIME RICKEY and RADIO FLAVORS (Contents)	28 OZ. BOTS.	3		23c
PORK and BEANS	RICHMOND Plain or Tomato Sauce	16 OZ. TIN			5c
LIBBY'S CORNED BEEF		12 OZ. TIN			18c
DOLE'S PINEAPPLE JUICE		46 OZ. TIN			25c
GRAPEFRUIT JUICE	SWEETENED or NATURAL	46 OZ. TIN			17c
RALSTON WHEAT CEREAL		PKG.			21c
ROLLED OATS	WHITE SPRAY Quick Cook or Regular	3 LB. PKG.			15c
WHEAT CEREAL	WHITE SPRAY	28 OZ. PKG.			15c
SUGAR	CONFECTIONERS or BROWN	1 LB. PKG.			7c
SAUERKRAUT	FINAST FANCY	NO. 2½ TIN			9c
GORTON'S CODFISH CAKES		19 OZ. TINS	2		25c

BIG SAVINGS!

Everyone nowadays is interested in saving. Begin right here and make big savings with this fine list of quality food bargains. Fill up the pantry shelves now. Check your requirements today.

BAKED BEANS	FINAST PEA YELLOW EYE RED KIDNEY		2	22 OZ. TINS	23c
BROWN BREAD	FINAST Full of Raisins		2	16 OZ. TINS	25c
FRIEND'S BEANS	3 KINDS		2	28 OZ. TINS	25c
B & M BEANS	3 KINDS OVEN BAKED		2	28 OZ. TINS	25c
FINAST CATSUP			2	24 OZ. BOTS.	25c
MACARONI	or SPAGHETTI WHITE SPRAY	1 LB. PKG.	25c	8 OZ. PKG.	5c
COOKIES	HOME STYLE 4 Kinds. Your Choice	CELLOPHANE WRAPPED	2	LB. BAG	25c
A & H BAKING SODA			2	1 LB. PKGS.	13c
DAINTY JELL	6 PURE FRUIT FLAVORS		4	PKGS.	15c
SUPER-SUDS	RED PACKAGE		2	LGE. PKGS.	17c
EVEREADY CORNED BEEF				12 OZ. TIN	15c
MAYONNAISE	FINAST Purest Ingredients			PT. BOT.	23c
HEINZ SOUPS	EXCEPT GUMBO CREOLE		2	1 LB. TINS	25c

A Real Big Saving on Every Purchase

PEACHES	Richmond, sliced or halves	2 No. 2½ Tins	27c	CAMPBELL'S TOMATO JUICE	14 Oz. Tin 7c
FINAST PEACHES		2 No. 2½ Tins	29c	CUT-RITE WAX PAPER	40 Ft. Roll 5c
PINEAPPLE		No. 2 Tin	15c	FRENCH'S MUSTARD	9 Oz. Jar 10c
	FINAST—Dole's No. 1 Pack, Sliced or Crushed			GULDEN'S MUSTARD	2 8½ Oz. Jars 21c
PINEAPPLE		No. 2½ Tin	19c	LUX FLAKES	Lge. Pkg. 21c
	FINAST—Dole's No. 1 Pack, Sliced or Crushed			CAMAY SOAP	3 Bars 17c
PRUNE PLUMS	FINAST	2 No. 2½ Tins	25c	PALMOLIVE SOAP	3 Bars 17c
DEL MONTE	Fruit Salad No. 1 Tin	15c No. 2½ Tin	25c	LIFEBUOY SOAP	4 Bars 25c
BISQUICK	For Biscuits	2½ Lb. Pkg.	27c	LUX TOILET SOAP	4 Bars 25c
APRICOTS		2 No. 2½ Tins	29c	FLOATING SOAP Pure white	3 Bars 10c
	Whole Unpeeled in Heavy Syrup			CRISCO	3 Lb. Tin 53c 1 Lb. Tin 19c
PRUNES	Finast—Extra large	2 Lb. Pkg.	17c	SPRY	3 Lb. Tin 53c 1 Lb. Tin 19c
HERSHEY'S	CHOCOLATE SYRUP	16 Oz. Tin	9c	JULIENNE BEETS or CARROTS	2 1 Lb. Jars 25c
SOFTASILK	CAKE FLOUR	44 Oz. Pkg.	25c	CORN Finast, Fancy Me. Golden Bant.	3 No. 2 Tins 25c
SHRIMP	Medium size	2 No. 1 Tins	25c	CORN Finast, Wh. Kernel, Fancy Me. Pk.	3 No. 2 Tins 29c
TOMATO JUICE	FINAST	50 oz. Tin	19c	CUT BEANS RICHMOND—Green or Wax	No. 2 Tin 10c

RICHMOND PEAS			2 No. 2 Tins		25c
STANDARD PEAS			3 No. 2 Tins		25c
WHEAT PUFFS	WHITE SPRAY			Pkg.	5c
RICE PUFFS	WHITE SPRAY			Pkg.	6c
QUAKER OATS	3 Lb. Pkg.	17c		20 Oz. Pkg.	8c
COCOMALT	1 Lb. Tin	39c		½ Lb. Tin	21c
PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH				16 Oz. Tin	19c
AUNT JEMIMA PANCAKE FLOUR				20 Oz. Pkg.	10c
PANCAKE FLOUR	WHITE SPRAY			20 Oz. Pkg.	5c
SPAGHETTI	FINAST BRAND		3	16 Oz. Tins	20c
BAKER'S CHOCOLATE				½ lb. Cake	14c
SILVER SKILLET CORNED BEEF HASH			2	16 Oz. Tins	25c
BENSDORP'S COCOA				½ Lb. Tin	25c
BAKER'S COCOA				½ lb. Tin	7c
HERSHEY'S COCOA				½ lb. Tin	7c
HERSHEY'S COCOA				1 Lb. Tin	13c

SPECIAL SALE ALL THIS WEEK
SHOULDERS SMOKED LEAN Sugar Cured Delicious Flavor LB. 17c

BAKING POWDER AT NEW EVERY DAY PRICES
Dry Yeast 12 Oz. Tin 14c
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Royal 12 Oz. Tin 33c

ORANGE SALE Juicy Floridas Special Low Prices
2 DOZ. MED. SIZE 25c
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2 DOZ. EXTRA LARGE 39c

EVANGELINE MILK Unsweetened Evaporated 4 TALL TINS 25c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Stewart-Less Black Hawks at Garden Tonight—Crimson Awaits Contests With Tigers

Ex-Manager to Sit in Stands As Former Team Plays Bruins

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Sitting in the stands tonight at the Boston Garden will be ex-Manager Bill Stewart watching his former team, Chicago, do battle with the Boston Bruins. The Hawks are making their first appearance under the joint handling of Carl Voss and Paul Thompson and their third game since Manager Bill was released.

Under the tutelage of Voss and Thompson the Hawks have lost to the Bruins in Chicago, 2 to 1, and defeated the Maple Leafs (in Chicago), 1 to 0. Tonight will be their first road test with the new management. Voss will be strictly on the bench with Thompson acting the part of player-manager. It will be interesting to watch the turn of events.

Manager Art Ross of the locals reported his players in excellent condition, although still needing a little more vacation from the recent arduous scheduling calling for so many games in so few days. Milton Schmidt, brilliant center for the Sauerkraut line of Bobby Bauer and Woody Dumart is back, but Bill Cowley, center for Ray Getliffe and Charlie Sands will not return before the week end.

Erratic Hockey

Chicago has been playing erratic hockey for the most part all season, but agains tthe Bruins they have been steady losers. In three games the Bruins have won by scores of 5-0, 2-0, 2-1. Frankie Brimsek has been in the Boston net in all three games and the Hawks have beaten him for only one goal in a total of 180 minutes of play. Whether they are due to operate in a more efficient manner tonight is a point in question.

With the Hawks will be Earl Seibert, defenseman, who already has been selected by a Montreal hockey writer for this years' all-star team. The former Ranger is playing great hockey and looks like a probable choice for several all-star selections before the season ends.

Another circuit-wide luminary with the Hawks is Johnny Gottselig, left wing, and leading scorer. The players expected to shine for the Chicago team, Russ Blinco, Baldy Northcott and Earl Robinson, ex-Maroons, have seldom made the headlines, but the two rather recent additions, Bob Gracie and Bill Thoms, have been prominent. Gracie came from Canadiens and Thoms from Toronto.

Veteran Mush March

One of the real veterans of the league, the diminutive Mush March, right winger, continues to patrol those boards better than the average. For a little fellow who trades bodychecks pretty freely, March is one of remarkable "iron men" of hockey. He joined the Hawks in the 1928-29 season and has been a regular since.

* * *

While this game is going on here in Boston, Americans and Rangers will be at it again in New York and Canadiens and Detroit will engage in a contest at Detroit. . . . Sunday night Rangers beat Amerks 5-2 and Canadiens and Detroit tied at one-all. . . . Defeat for the Bruins and victory for the Rangers will leave the locals out front by a mere point. . . . After tonight's game the Rossmen do not play again until next Tuesday with Toronto invading.

* * *

Bill Stewart will attend the game with Mrs. Stewart as guests of the Bruins. . . . That is to say, indirectly as guests of the Bruins. . . . Paul Thompson was roundly boohed by the Chicago hockey populace the night he took the team over from Stewart.

* * *

Bruins are holding their reputation as the greatest drawing card on the road. . . . They set the season mark in Toronto last Saturday night of 13,881. . . . Toronto writers were generous with praise for Roy Conacher. . . . Frank Brimsek stops shots as well as Thompson ever did, but he cannot clear and leaves himself open to rebounds.

'Ice Follies of 1939' Feature



Valerie Fink and Laverne Busher, who form one of the most graceful pairs ever seen on the ice, appearing with the Ice Follies of 1939, which comes to the Boston Garden for a five-day stay beginning tomorrow.

Springfield Set to Test Harvard

Special to the Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 10—The Springfield College swimming team which splashed its way to a 49-26 victory over a Connecticut State tank team in the first meet of the season has held daily workouts since the holidays in preparation for its meet with Harvard tomorrow at Cambridge.

Coach Charles E. Silva, a former Springfield College swimming star himself, has a well-balanced team this year with Harry Rawstrom, junior from Verona, N. J., as its outstanding member. Rawstrom received All-America rating last year in the 440-yard dash. The only three senior members of this year's team are Capt. Richard Pohndorf, New Rochelle, N. Y., who swims the middle distance events; Dudley Page, Springfield, Mass., free style sprinter; and Bob Minerly, Newburgh, N. Y., the number one diver.

The Springfield team was forced to accept a one-sided defeat from the Harvard mermen last year (60-15) but with the best balanced team they have had in recent years the Maroons may be counted on to offer some stiff competition in several events for the Crimson swimmers.

Seven members of the Springfield team got in some intensive training during the Christmas holidays, when they represented the college at the fourth annual National Aquatic Forum at Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Those who made the trip were Richard Pohndorf, Carlton Condon, Bedford, Mass., Sheldon Raynes, Springfield, Harry Rawstrom, William Eck, York, Pa., Harry Lee, Jackson Heights, N. Y., and Courtland Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE SOUTH BREAKS ITS SHACKLES

A Timely and Revealing Series

12 articles

FEBRUARY 1-14, 1939

The story of how the South is rising to meet changing conditions, as told to a Monitor staff writer in personal interviews by the actual leaders of Southern thought today—educators, churchmen, business men, farmers, editors, and political leaders.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Published by
The Christian Science Publishing Society,
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY HA-129
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

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Lively Tussle Booked Ahead In Court Game

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—Unless Pitt's Panthers do something tonight to spoil the setup, there should be a real lively tussle Friday when the Georgetown and Carnegie Tech basketball teams meet in Eastern Intercollegiate Conference competition.

Carnegie sprang something of a surprise last Saturday by breezing past West Virginia in the Conference opener, 49-43. Then last night Georgetown provided something equally surprising by whipping Temple's Owls, last year's champions, 36-28. The Hoyas rolled up a 17-13 lead at half time and uncovered a new sophomore scoring star in Johnny McGowan, who tallied 11 points.

Of course, the two winners had the advantage of playing on their home courts and Temple, this year, is hardly the all-conquering outfit of 1938. The Owls had lost three straight before running into Georgetown and Howie Black and Doug Jones were their only consistent scorers. Georgetown, however, has won five in a row now and has no more games listed before the meeting with Carnegie.

Pitt, however, may spoil Carnegie's Conference record tonight. The Panthers appear to be coming back strong after a comparatively poor season last year and will be dangerous even though they have lost two of five preliminary contests. The losses were to Bradley Tech and Cornell, both strong rivals.

Outside the Conference, there's little important business scheduled until tomorrow, when Eastern League teams swing into action again. Dartmouth, preparing to open the defense of its league title, warms up tonight against Colgate, 51-47 winner over Vermont in an overtime tilt last night. The St. Francis-Fordham game brings together two strong Metropolitan "Independents."

Two other top-flight eastern teams suffered setbacks in a double-header at Chicago last night. De Paul scored six points in the final minute to hand Duquesne its first defeat of the season, 46-40, while Loyola routed Villanova, 51-32.

McLaughry Signs

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 10 (AP)—Deormond "Tuss" McLaughry, head coach of football at Brown University, has been signed to a new contract, Dean Samuel T. Arnold, chairman of the Brown Athletic Council, said today.

Although Dean Arnold declined to add to his statement it is understood that the new contract is for three years and will cary a yearly salary of $8,000. McLaughry completed his 13th year at the head of the Brown gridiron coaching staff last fall. He came to Brown from Amherst in 1926. During his 13-year tenure his Brown football elevens have won 66 games, lost 51 and tied 3.

Steamrollers Apply

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—The application for membership in the American Professional Football Association by the Providence (R. I.) Steamrollers was tabled for further discussion at a meeting of the league here last night.

President Joseph Rosentover said the application, made by Tom Matthews of Providence, representing the Steamrollers, would be considered at the association's next meeting on Feb. 14. Election of officers also will be held at that meeting.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Agnst	Pts
Boston	16	6	1	63	29	13
Rangers	14	5	2	57	39	30
Americans	11	8	4	61	64	26
Chicago	9	11	3	52	56	21
Toronto	8	11	4	43	47	20
Detroit	6	14	4	49	67	16
Montreal	5	14	4	47	72	14

Hard Work Being Funnymen In 'Ice Follies' Spectacle

The "Ice Follies of 1939" which opens at Boston Garden tomorrow night for a five-day engagement of seven performances, including matinees next Saturday and Sunday, has its comic side as well as the grace and beauty of "straight" figure work.

But it's hard work to be funny on the ice. Ask any of the "funnymen" of the "Ice Follies"—Eddie Shipstad and Oscar Johnson, Heine Brock, the McKellen brothers or Les Hamilton—and they'll all tell you their work is much harder to execute than the regular exhibitions.

Falls and spills get the big laughs and it's no easy trick to fall. All the comics spend lots of time in the gymnasium perfecting their "spills" so they can break the fall easily and at the same time make the "bounce" appear convincing to the audiences.

All the comedians in the "Ice Follies of 1939" are all-around athletes. Eddie Shipstad played football at Central High in St. Paul and now with Oscar Johnson is the leading golf team of the "Ice Follies." Gil McKellen called signals for Muskegon High eleven and also starred on the swimming and basketball teams, while his brother Gordon was an All-State gymnast. They also held the Michigan State tumbling championship.

Diminutive Heinie Brock tops them all. Little Heinie, who weighs 117 pounds, turned down a pro baseball contract to stay at the University of Minnesota and get his sheepskin. Heinie was lead-off and star shortstop for the Gophers, as well as being the ace diver on the swimming team. He was rated a cinch to make the 1924 Olympic diving team, but a wrenched back kept him from competing in the trials.

Brock runs a Boys' Camp at Alexandria, Minnesota, in the summer time and is the hero of boys for miles around, that neck of the woods.

Sporting Around the Hub

Rickey Here for Dinner

Branch Rickey, the man who developed and operates the far-flung Cardinal chain store system, is regarded as one of the most talented after-dinner orators connected with the sport, yet he is more or less a stranger in this section of the country. Boston will have an opportunity to hear the learned official on the evening of Feb. 2, however, when he will be principal speaker at the annual baseball writers' dinner in the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

* * *

Rickey started at the bottom, but today is one of the highest-salaried executives in baseball and perhaps the most shrewd, although our own Bob Quinn is probably just as well schooled in the diamond profession. Unlike a majority of dinner spokesmen, the Cardinal chief is not confined to a single subject. He can canvas the sport field, or drift outside, depending on the listeners before him.

* * *

Tickets for the baseball dinner are still available and can be secured through the scribes of all local newspapers.

* * *

It develops that Joe Cronin, Red Sox manager, will not drive to Florida with his family as originally planned. The family will travel by train and Joe will stay close to Boston until after the Feb. 2 dinner.

* * *

If Coach Wes Fesler makes his latest shift of Charley Lutz from a forward berth to the back-court permanent, the Crimson is assured of at least one leadership this winter in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League. The slim Indian ace should lead the circuit's guards in scoring.

* * *

Incidentally, Lutz is already unanimous choice to captain next winter's Crimson quintet, although actual votes will not be cast until the season closes around the middle of March.

* * *

Critics are calling Rhode Island State's Chester Jaworski the greatest basketball player to come out of New England. He is the leading scorer among college players in this section for the third successive year.

* * *

Friends of Fran Lane, former Harvard athlete, will gather in his honor tomorrow evening at Memorial Hall in Melrose. As Myles Lane's younger brother, Fran went from Melrose high, to Exeter Academy and then to Harvard, starring in athletics at all three stops.

* * *

Camille "Red" Durand, regular third baseman last year, will captain the 1939 baseball varsity at Holy Cross. He makes his home in Georgiaville, R. I.

* * *

Boston may see Glenn Cunningham as a two-miler. Before leaving for Kansas after the recent Brooklyn meet, the veteran said he would rather run the longer distance and thinks he can shave the world two-mile record to 8m. 45s. Now it can be told that Glenn dashed off that 1m. 53s. 800 yards at Brooklyn in borrowed shoes. The spikes belonged to Jack Kelley, N. Y. U. trainer.

Husky Hoopsters Meet R. I. Rams

Ready to use a revised line-up, Northeastern hopefully invades Kingston, Rhode Island, tonight for freshman and varsity basketball games against the colorful Rams of Rhode Island State College. Northeastern has not beaten Rhode Island in basketball for many years, and prospects are not bright tonight.

In an effort to bolster his attack Coach Jimmy Dunn has replaced Lou Smith at center with Bob Toucey and has promoted Tom Gleason to Toucey's forward berth. The rest of the team will be the same as that which opened against Connecticut State last week, with Bob Gurney at forward and Stan Rogers and Jim Connolly at guards.

The chief burden in tonight's games rests with the Northeastern guards, who will be called upon to tag the leading scorers in the New England College Conference League. Capt. Chet Jaworski, former Worcester schoolboy star, is the leading light of the Rhode Island attack, but Fred Conley and Warren Keaney are quite capable of helping Jaworski with his point-making efforts.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Tonight's Hockey Schedule

National League

Montreal at Detroit.
Rangers vs. Americans at New York.
Chicago at Boston.

International-American League

Cleveland at Springfield.

American Association

St. Paul at Wichita.
(No games last night)

Harvard Teams Busy Tomorrow

The Harvard varsity swimming team will meet Springfield at 4 p. m. tomorrow at the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building, in one of four mid-week contests scheduled for Crimson sport teams. The varsity basketball team is to play its first Eastern Intercollegiate League game at Ithaca against Cornell and the varsity squash B team will meet the Harvard Club at the Hemenway Gymnasium.

Freshman Hockey

The fourth contest will arrange the Harvard freshman hockey team against Cambridge Latin, the game to be played at 7 o'clock in the new Boston Skating Club rink on Soldiers Field Road.

The varsity basketball game with Cornell is the first of two league contests scheduled for this week, because Harvard will be back on its own court Saturday night to meet Princeton. Coach Wes Fesler made one change in practice yesterday, sending Sam White from guard to forward and putting Charlie Lutz back at guard. He did this to get more offensive rebounding strength in the front court and intended to try the new combination at Ithaca. Capt. Ulysses Lupien and Lutz would play the guards under the revamped lineup, with Homer Peabody at center and Fred Heckel and White at the forwards.

Ten men will make the trip to Ithaca. Additional players going will be Douglas MacLeod and Treadwell Ruml, guards; Bill Humes, center, and Chester Legg and Dick Sullivan, forwards.

Swimmers Unbeaten

In the varsity swimming meet, Harvard, unbeaten since 1936 and backed by 26 straight dual meet wins, expects to add its 27th against Springfield. The Harvard team this year lacks the strength of its predecessors and particularly misses such outstanding stars as Charlie Hutter and Bill Kendall, but Coach Harold Ulen has been working hard to develop a balanced team, and while the Crimson probably will not go through this season undefeated, it promises to pile up several more wins before it is finally stopped.

Three sophomores, Francis C. Powers of New York City in the 100 and 220-yard freestyle events; Craig Moore of Easton, Pennsylvania in the 50-yard freestyle, and Arthur S. Bosworth, Jr., of Cape Elizabeth, Maine, in the backstroke, won firsts for Harvard against Greenwood Memorial Club last Saturday night. Additional firsts were gathered for Harvard by Capt. E. Russell Greenhood in the dive and Eric Cutler in the 440 as the Crimson won 51-24.

The outstanding event of the Springfield meet will be the 440-yard free style swim in which Eric Cutler of Harvard will meet Harry Rawstrom of Springfield, who won the event last March in the First Annual Invitation Championships of the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League. Rawstrom swam the quarter in 5m. 37-10s. a year ago and Cutler may give him a very good match.

B. U. Inaugurates Swimming Season Tomorrow Night

Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Connecticut State furnish the opposition tomorrow evening and Saturday afternoon respectively as Boston University opens its swimming season at the University Club pool. The Terriers, considerably weaker than last year, are expected to hold their own against the Engineers, but figure to run into trouble against Connecticut State.

Capt. Jack Wallace, Terrier coach, is building his team largely around Capt. Joe Palladino, John Lukinchook, and Charlie Goldthwaite. As he has done before, Captain Wallace will switch several of his boys around in the various events, and by constant maneuvering hopes to pick up enough points to edge Tech.

Connecticut State, however, is expected to be much stronger, despite its 49-to-26 loss to Springfield. The Nutmeggers turned in excellent times while downing their Alumni, 49 to 17. Coach Johnny Squires, has two outstanding veterans in Roger Chamberlain and Tony Sarratt, his co-captains. Chamberlain is a consistent winner in the breast stroke and back stroke, while Sarratt is one of the best free style swimmers in the history of the State.

B. U. Girls Decline

Two students of the Boston University's Sargent College of Physical Education were among five New England hockey players invited to play with the United States Field Hockey team at British Guinea in matches with local teams there from Jan. 20 to Feb. 21, Miss Gertrude Hooper, past president of the hockey association, announced.

The two students honored with invitations, following competition among 2,500 players from all over the country, were Miss Jane Hesslein of Newton Center and Miss Eileen Russell of Glencoe, Ill. Both girls declined the invitation. Miss Hesslein is president of the Athletic Association at Sargent, member of the Tumblers' Club, Black Masque, and the Sadap Club. Miss Russell, a sophomore, is assistant business manager of the Athletic Association, and a member of the Glee Club.

Tank Schedule Change

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 10 (AP)—The Navy Athletic Association yesterday announced the March 18 swimming meet with West Point Military Academy had been moved up to March 4.

The Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Championships will be held March 17-18 at Yale, and the two military schools agreed on the earlier date to permit Army and Navy tankmen to compete at New Haven.

Navy also moved up the meet against the University of Pennsylvania, set for March 4, to Feb. 22.

Harvard Sextet Makes Plans To Check Princeton Saturday

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing

	W	L	Goals For	Agnst	Pts
McGill	2	0	12	2	4
Toronto	2	0	16	3	4
Harvard	1	1	5	13	2
Yale	1	1	8	8	2
Princeton	1	1	6	10	2
Queen's	1	1	3	4	2
Dartmouth	0	2	2	6	0
Montreal	0	2	6	12	0

Results Jan. 9
Harvard 4, Queen's 2.
Yale 6, Montreal 2.
Toronto 5, Dartmouth 2.

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Versatility is evidently the order of the day with Harvard's varsity hockey team, for in the game with Princeton next Saturday at the Arena the Crimson is scheduled to show a third brand of hockey in as many games.

Last night, in overcoming an overconfident Queen's University team 4 to 2 for their first win in Triple I League play, the Harvards produced a defensive type of hockey that was as different from the wide-open game they played against Toronto as night is from day. Against the Tiger, Coach Clark Hodder has announced, the Crimson will play a fore-checking game and break up the Princeton plays before they reach the first blue line.

Harvard About Faces

There were many who thought after the 11-to-1 Toronto debacle last Saturday that Harvard would be a push-over this season, not the least of whom were the Queen's players themselves, who read of the game in the papers and figured they would throw more rubber afound than did the Varsity Blue.

So declared Flat Walsh, Tricolor coach, after the game, as he tried to figure how his team could win over Dartmouth Saturday and lose to Harvard Monday. "The boys were beaten before they arrived here," he said. "They read of that Toronto score and got a little chesty. They carried the play to Harvard all night, which was playing right into Harvard's hands."

Flat thinks Dartmouth has a better all-round team than Harvard, although he pointed out it was difficult to judge the Hanover affair because the game was played in some two inches of water. He praised the Crimson first line of Patrick, Harding, and Winslow, but said that the defense could stand a bit of polishing. And Flat should know what he is talking about when he discourses on defense, for he was formerly goalie for the defunct Montreal Maroons.

Coach Hodder Pleased

Coach Hodder was pleased with his team as a whole, and in particular with his first line and the center of the second, little Dave Eaton. Dave was a thorn in Queen's side all evening, and he should show to advantage in the fore-checking game against Princeton.

Capt. Austie Harding, who scored Harvard's only goal against Toronto, scored another last night and set up two other tallies. The Crimson's other points were earned by Bill Coleman and Win Jameson, defensemen, and Joe Patrick, left wing. Vin Freedley played the whole game in the nets, and turned in several remarkable saves.

* * *

The win boosted Harvard into a tie for third place in the league standing with Yale, Princeton, and Queen's . . . Each has won one and lost one . . . Yale got its win last night when it pushed over Montreal 6 to 3 at New Haven . . . Dartmouth lost again, this time to Toronto, 5 to 2 . . . Dartmouth, defending champions of the Quad League, and Montreal, who finished last in the Triple I League last year, have both lost two and are currently holding down last place.

Yankees Dominate All-Stars

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 10 (AP)—The American League, with five New York Yankees named, dominates the 1938 all-star team announced today by the Sporting News, national baseball publication. The junior circuit placed eight players, the National League three. Selections were made by 249 members of the Baseball Writers' Association.

The scribes placed Charley Gehringer of the Detroit Tigers in the all-star cast for the sixth successive time, and Joe Cronin of the Boston Red Sox staged a comeback to win his sixth berth. Their record equals that of Lou Gehrig, Babe Ruth and Al Simmons, but falls one short of Mickey Cochrane and Pie Traynor, who have been honored on seven of the 14 teams picked. This year's choices are:

Left field, Joe Medwick, St. Louis Cardinals; center field, Joe Di Maggio, New York Yankees; right field, Mel Ott, New York Giants; first base, Jimmy Foxx, Boston Red Sox; second base, Charley Gehringer, Detroit Tigers; third base, Robert Rolfe, Yankees; shortstop, Joe Cronin, Red Sox; catcher, Bill Dickey, Yankees; pitchers, Charley Ruffing and Vernon Gomez, Yankees, and Johnny Vander Meer, Cincinnati Reds.

Di Maggio, star slugger of the world champion Yankees, led in the number of votes received, getting a total of 241 for the three outfield positions. Medwick, the National League's most valuable player in 1937, was second with 233 and Ruffing ranked third with 211.

Hank Greenberg of the Detroit Tigers and Floyd Vaughan of Pittsburgh furnished the closest competition among the runner-ups, Foxx beat out Greenberg, 146 to 84, and Cronin nosed out the Pirate shortstop, 116 to 95.

Terriers Meet Engineer Hoopmen

Boston University resumes its annual basketball rivalry with undefeated Worcester Polytechnic Institute at the Boston University Gymnasium tomorrow night. In a preliminary game, the Terriers' undefeated freshman team will be severely tested by the W. P. I. junior varsity.

The Engineers, in three games this season, have yet to be pressed and their average superiority has been 24 points per game. They defeated Assumption, 70 to 29; Bates, 51 to 39; and Trinity, 59 to 41.

This outfit, which has McEwan and Bellos at the forwards, Raslavsky at center, and Forkey and Shlora at the guards, is a veteran outfit which is now playing intact for its third year.

Two years ago at Boston, this quintet was a sophomore outfit and edged the Terriers, 33 to 31, in one of the greatest games ever played at the B. U. Gym. Last year, the Terriers secured revenge by knocking W. P. I. out of the undefeated class with a 58 to 54 victory before the largest crowd that ever saw a college basketball game at Worcester.

With both Boston University and W. P. I. having their teams intact from last year, this affair Wednesday night looms as one of the best basketball games in this section.

Although the records show that Boston University has won two and lost two, they are still rated as a strong team in this section of the country. The Harvard loss was just one of those things that occasionally happen in basketball.

The second loss was at the hands of Dartmouth last Saturday night by a score of 45 to 42. This game proved that the Terriers have the ability to stand up against any team in these parts. Dartmouth, favorite in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League, had been intact all during Christmas vacation, playing four games during that time; while the Terriers disbanded during vacation and were at a disadvantage in their first game after a three-week lay-off. Yet the Scarlet and White actually scored more field goals than the Big Green. Failure to convert foul shots, however, brought about their downfall.

With a game under their belt, the Terriers are going to be a much more dangerous team and stand an excellent chance of tipping W. P. I. out of the undefeated class for the second year in a row.

Black Panthers Lose

AMHERST, Mass., Jan. 10 (AP)—Amherst opened its home basketball season in auspicious fashion last night by defeating Middlebury, 31-20. The Lord Jeffs were paced by Charlie Kydd, their left forward, who accounted for 14 points. Erickson was Middlebury's outstanding scorer with eight points.

Both teams performed in ragged fashion during the first half but Amherst clinched the game with a second half drive that gave it 15 points while the visitors were being held to three points. The Vermont collegians, however, closed in threatening fashion and clicked off seven points while limiting their hosts to two.

Bonura Signs Contract

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—The signed contract of Zeke Bonura, first-baseman recently purchased from Washington, was received yesterday by the New York Giants, along with that of Coach Frank Snyder. Bonura's contract calls for $15,000 a year.

Football Players Protest Against Losing Their Jobs

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 10 (AP)—Edwin (Babe) Horrell, new head football coach of the University of California at Los Angeles, poured soothing words today on a campus tempest—the protest against job curtailment from a group of freshman gridders.

Horrell said 14 athletes had lost jobs at U. C. L. A. recently, but that alumni were endeavoring to "provide employment for all deserving players."

An open letter in the campus newspaper, signed by five frosh players, charged "unfair change in the treatment of athletes."

The writers said they had been promised free meals, tuition, fees, books and $40-a-month jobs, and in exchange the University expected every day: four hours of football practice, four hours of work, four hours in classes, and four hours study.

The writers declared they weren't asking for charity, "but we think it only fair that we get a little of the money ($51,000) that football earns."

Four varsity footballers, among them the star center Johnny Ryland, were on the initial list of job cuts.

Centuries at Brisbane

BRISBANE, Australia, Jan. 10 (CP)—Centuries by R. S. Whitington and K. Ridings featured South Australia's spirited reply after Queensland had been dismissed for 336 runs in a Sheffield Shield cricket match yesterday. The visitors' total stood at 280 for one wicket at the close of play.

Whitington hit up 125 runs in a vigorous display and his clubmate was unbeaten at the end with 108.

Paddling to Fame

IOWA CITY (AP)—Four University of Iowa swimmers received five places on the honorary all-America swimming team for 1938.

National League Hockey Scoring—Baseball's Centennial—Aiding College Athletes

Yale Shapes Up as Favorite On Eve of Swimming Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan 10—With Yale installed as favorite and Princeton an unknown, the third annual championship tournament of the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League will begin next Friday evening, Jan. 13, when Pennsylvania comes to New York to meet Columbia in the Lion pool.

Yale will not open its schedule until the following week, while Princeton will wait until next month. Dartmouth will begin on Jan. 21 and Harvard, defending champion, and Navy will open Feb. 11. Altogether 21 dual meets will be contested between now and March 11 and these will be followed by the league's individual championships at Yale March 17 and 18.

Princeton Potent

Princeton looms as a potent contender for its first E. I. S. L. crown mainly because it is rich in veteran material, and what it has is among the best in league competition. Yale has the largest squad and also includes some outstanding talent, notably in its sophomore crop.

Harvard has been hurt by graduation and ineligibility, but may make a staunch defense of its title. Columbia has a veteran team, but is lacking in numbers, which will force several of its outstanding men to double up. The same is true of Pennsylvania, while Navy, which started late, is virtually an unknown quantity.

That's the way the situation is in a general way, but more specifically, the prospects of the seven contenders, in order of their 1938 finish, are:

Harvard Weaker

Harvard, which won all six of its meets with league foes, has lost Charlie Hutter and Bill Kendall, who between them usually were good for first places in all the freestyle events; Dario Berizzi is the breaststroke and Graham Cummin in the backstroke. The Crimson still has Russ Greenhood, individual champion in both the high and low-board dives, and Harley Stowell, a good sprinter. Arthur Bosworth is the best sophomore prospect. He competes in the backstroke and sprints.

Princeton, which finished second in the standing, losing only to Harvard, has almost everybody back from last year's team except its divers. The Tigers are led by Al Van de Weghe, backstroke, and Capt. Dick Hough, breaststroke, individual champions in these events. Teamed with Hank Van Oss, they also hold the medley relay title. They also have two potentially great sophomores in Ed Parke and Norman Cosby, freestyle men. Parke holds the national freshman record of 2m. 18.4s. in the 220.

Yale Has Veterans

Yale, which finished third in 1938 with four victories and two defeats, again will be strong in the freestyle events, where Capt. John Good, Russ Duncan, Bill Moonan, Eric Perryman, Clive Jaffray and Howie Spendelow are among the returning veterans. The Blue has an outstanding sophomore prospect in Paul Metcalf, who holds the national intercollegiate freshman record of 2m. 29.8s. In the backstroke, Joe Burns and John Brueckel have returned, and Danny Endweiss is back for the fancy dive.

Columbia's chief threat will be Capt. Justin Callahan in the breaststroke and John Vergeichik in the sprints.

Dartmouth will be led by Capt. Bob Cushman, Wayne Shrodes, and Julian Armstrong in the sprints; Art Ostrander in the middle distances and Irving Stein in the backstroke. Of these, only Armstrong is a sophomore, and he looks like the Green's best bet. He has done 23.5s. in the 50 and 52.4s. in the century.

Navy has been hard hit by graduation, but may present exceptional sophomore talent. The Middies have not been practicing long enough to determine the real strength of their squad.

Pennsylvania again has Paul Williams, the league's individual high scorer last winter. He is a sprinter and is captain this season. An outstanding sophomore is Jim Dougherty, in the breaststroke.

Williams Ready for Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9—Paul Williams, who as a junior last season was the individual scoring championship in the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League will start the defense of his title next Friday in New York, where Columbia will be met in the opening meet of the league season.

A sprinter, Williams outscored such brilliant mermen as Hutter, of Harvard; Van Oss, of Princeton and others. He scored 57 points during the season, finishing first six times, second, the same number and being on winning relay teams five times.

Williams will have more support this season than he had last in his efforts to give the Red and Blue a better position in the team standings in the league. The addition of James Daugherty, star breaststroke swimmer of last year's freshman team and of George Embick, a back-stroker from the yearling team, gives Pennsylvania a better balanced squad than it has had in years.

Several Veterans

Francis Gosling, Bermuda swim champion, who is a diver in college circles; Robert Chapman, backstroker; Harvey Convery, middle-distance swimmer; Lester Halpern, a sprinter; Robert Logan, and John Rogers, divers; Charles Smith and Sam Tator, distance swimmers and Henry Tolan and Lafe Weeks, breast-strokers, are all veteran lettermen from last season.

The swimming team after meeting Columbia, will return home for a meet with Lehigh on Saturday.

The wrestling team will open its season next Saturday afternoon by engaging Lafayette in the Palestra. Austin Bishop, coach of the Pennsylvania matmen, has six lettermen from last year available for the opening match. The remaining members of the team will be composed of former freshman and varsity substitutes of a season ago.

Allman Is Ready

Bob Allman, blind star and captain of the team, who for the past two years has been runnerup for the 118-pound championship, has recovered from the injuries that kept him on the sidelines before the holidays. He expects to be in shape to oppose the Lafayette matmen.

Among the other veterans on the Red and Blue team are Morgan Berthrong, 128 pounds; Norman Bond, same weight; William McKee, 136 pounds; Calvin Hollis, 155 pounds and John Maleno, Heavyweight.

Leonardo Terrone, oldest coach in point of service at Pennsylvania—he started in 1902—will send his varsity fencers against Lafayette at Easton in the opening meet of the season for the foilsmen.

Landis Believes Softball Helps National Sport

BELLEAIR, Fla., Jan. 10 (AP)—A good word for softball came today from Kenesaw Mountain Landis, high commissioner of baseball.

Sharing none of the misgivings of many who fear the mushroom growth of the newer sport will detract from the popularity of baseball, Landis observed:

"Yes, softball helps baseball. Any good outdoor sport is good for all sports. The more the better."

The peppery, white-haired czar of America's National pastime, at the Belleview Hotel here for his annual winter sojourn, said baseball attendance figures showed no effect from softball and were continuing to increase.

He likewise saw no prospects for a slump in softball's popularity and no cause for alarm to baseball if one failed to occur.

The elderly commissioner, who became head of organized baseball after a colorful career on the federal bench, carries his years lightly and appears to be enjoying himself immensely.

It is the one time of the year he can forget the worries of supervising America's National pastime. In a few weeks most of the big league teams will arrive for their spring training, and Landis's worries will begin anew.

But until then, he is devoting his time to chinning with old cronies, riding, playing golf, and having an all-around good time.

ICE FOLLIES OF 1939
at 8:30
JAN. 11-12-13-14-15
MATS. SAT., JAN. 14—SUN., JAN. 15
65 PLAYING DATES
BESS EHRHART-EVELYN CHANDLER
Res. Seats $1.10—$1.65—$2.20
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BOSTON GARDEN

Sharp-Eyed Hawk —By Pap'



Schriner Gains On Hawk Wing In League Race

MONTREAL, Jan. 10 (AP)—Sweeney Schriner, an old hand at the job of ramming home goals and making assists, is a definite threat to Johnny Gottselig's domination of the battle for individual scoring honors in the National Hockey League.

Gottselig, the Chicago Black Hawk's wingman who has ruled the league's scorers since early in the season, has 11 goals and 13 assists to top the circuit with 24 points. But he is only two points ahead of the New York Americans' ace wingman who has 22 points made on seven goals and 15 assists.

Schriner is gaining fast. Gottselig was held scoreless over the past week while Sweeney picked up four assists. The Chicagoan leads the league in goals and Schriner tops the circuit in assists.

Tied for third at 20 points are Tommy Anderson of the Amerks and Marty Barry of Detroit. Each picked up three points last week to pass Toe Blake of the Montreal Canadiens. A week ago Blake was tied for second in total scoring with Schriner. Records of leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Gottselig, Chicago	11	13	24
Schriner, Americans	7	15	22
Anderson, Americans	9	11	20
Barry, Detroit	8	12	20
Blake, Montreal	10	9	19
Stewart, Americans	9	10	19
Smith, Rangers	7	12	19
Carr, Americans	8	10	18
Howe, Detroit	7	9	16
Desilets, Chicago	8	7	15
Wiseman, Americans	6	9	15
Hextall, Rangers	6	9	15
Dillon, Rangers	5	10	15
Bauer, Boston	6	9	15
Jackson, Americans	9	6	15
Chapman, Americans	1	13	14
Cain, Montreal	5	9	14
Thompson, Chicago	5	9	14
Hiller, Rangers	7	7	14
Haynes, Montreal	3	11	14
Jackson, Toronto	6	7	13
Watson, Rangers	5	8	13
Gagnon, Montreal	4	9	13
Liscombe, Detroit	4	9	13
Blinco, Chicago	2	11	13

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Aiding College Athletes

Are we going to have a "New Deal" in the handling of college athletics? Discussions which have been going on during the past month or two would seem to indicate that there is a trend in that direction. It was not so long ago that there was a decided tightening up on the regulations regarding subsidizing of athletes among the colleges and conferences; but of late it has been quite apparent that the plans worked out have not proved entirely satisfactory, and the pendulum now seems to be swinging in the other direction.


G. S. Warner

Lacks General Approval

While we believe that the vast majority of the colleges have done their utmost to live up to the reforms advocated, there is no denying the fact that they have not been entirely successful. And this has been due primarily to the fact that college alumni and the general public have not been in sympathy with the idea. The feeling that a good football player should be entitled to assistance in going through college is quite widespread, and any move to stop it does not meet with general approval. And when the alumni and general public are not in sympathy with such a thing, there is little chance of its being carried out successfully.

Favor Open Assistance

There have been at least three cases recently where men who have followed the situation for many years have come out favoring the assisting of college football players openly. Prof. R. R. N. Gould of Bates College; Glenn Scobey Warner, veteran coach, and the members of the Southern Intercollegiate A. A. have gone on record for such a plan. And they have evidently taken this point of view either because they believe that it is all rignt to assist a worthy football player through college, or because it will be done secretly if not not openly.

Warner Suggests New Idea

Few persons have been in closer touch with college football for a long term of years than Glenn Warner. He certainly knows what has been going on in the way of assisting football players, and it is his conclusion that it would be a "fine thing" if athletes could be given financial assistance openly and above board. He contends that football will always have its quota of players needing financial assistance, and he believes it would be a good idea if something on a national scale could be worked out whereby this assistance would be given openly.

Make Scholarship the Standard

We believe that the answer to the situation is a question of scholarship. If the college athlete is forced to maintain the same standard in his classes as is the non-athlete, we see no reason why he should not receive as much aid; but no more than other students. Trying to stop subsidizing the football player cannot be done by rule making, and we believe that the Southern Intercollegiate A. A. is headed in the right direction in placing its chief aim on the maintenance of ideal scholastic standings. If that will not solve the problem, it is hard to figure out just what will. If representatives of the various big conferences and leagues could get together and work out such a plan, we believe the situation would be improved at least.

* * *

Two Good Changes

The changes which were made by the rules committee of the National Collegiate A. A. regarding the forward pass were good ones, and should tend to increase the value of that means of offense. They will make the so-called "shovel" pass more effective than ever. Much satisfaction was expressed over the game as played under the rules of 1938, and under the code as now planned for 1939, college football should prove even more attractive to the spectator and player.

* * *

Sport Shavings Here and There

Sir Malcolm Campbell, holder of the world's water speed record of 130.93 m. p. h., is having an experimental boat built in an attempt to evolve a new type of hull suitable for extremely high speeds. . . . Charley Brickley, Harvard's famous drop-kicker of 25 years ago, believes the drop kick is better than the placement. . . . The "First Century of Baseball" is the fifth sound motion picture produced by the American League in co-operation with the Fisher Body division of General Motors.

Don Hutson of the Green Bay Packers caught nine touchdown passes in National Professional Football League games last fall . . . Noel MacDonald of the Edmonton Grads basketball team was voted the outstanding girl athlete of Canada for 1938 . . . British Columbia and Ontario lacrosse players are forming a professional league to play six-man teams in Los Angeles and Hollywood . . . The Allan Cup hockey play-off series will be best-of-five games instead of best-in-three this winter.

Filmland Goes To Rescue Of Baseball Club

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Jan. 10 (AP)—Big names of filmland, including Robert Taylor, George Raft and Gary Cooper, staked cash and prestige today to make a fitting home in Hollywood for the Hollywood Baseball Club of the Pacific Coast League.

The club, purchased recently from the Herbert Fleishhacker interests of San Francisco, has been completely financed by new local stockholders and plans are ready for a $200,000 park to seat 12,500 fans by May 9.

Robert H. Cobb, restaurateur, husband of actress Gail Patrick, and vice-president of the club, announced the park project last night. Construction will begin in several weeks, he said.

Besides Cobb, Miss Patrick, Taylor, Raft and Cooper, stockholders include Cecil B. De Mille, Raoul Walsh, Charles Rogers and Lloyd Bacon of the film colony. Victor Ford Collins, local attorney, is president. Wade Killefer stays on as manager of the team and will go on a buying tour for three pitchers, a catcher and an outfielder from the major leagues.

Hollywood had to lease Wrigley Field from the Los Angeles Angels for its home games last season.

Ford Frick Sees Important Years Ahead for Baseball

By Ford Frick
President, National League

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—I hope it's not treason if I say—in this centennial year celebrating baseball's century of progress since its natal Summer of 1839—that I'm looking in the other direction with just as much, if not more, interest.

Baseball's first hundred years make a glamorous story. The boys scampering about the village green of Cooperstown, in up-state New York, learned principles in mechanics and rules that brought order and meaning to their helter-skelter exertions. Abner Doubleday devised the rules entirely ot help the local youngsters get more enjoyment out of their play.

Founded Tradition

He outlined a game and founded a tradition. From Cooperstown commons to the National game of 1939 is a great record of achievement. Achievement not of one man or of one set of men, but testimony that the thing itself—baseball, the game of our grandfathers, our fathers, ourselves—has had a scope and an influence much greater than perhaps anybody yet realizes.

The centennial year celebration, enrolling the entire baseball universe, from its capitoline center Judge Landis' office, to the farthest-flung outpost of amateur diamond competition, aims to crystallize this century of achievement. In our National League motion picture, "The National Game," we have tried to catch the high-lights, sketch the outlines, portray something of the heroic proportions of baseball's influence. I think today more people than ever before are aware of and impressed by the loftiness of baseball traditions and of how deep are the roots of the game in our national life.

Close Flag Races

The centennial year, before it is finished, will have greatly increased this National consciousness of its number one game. This 1939 into which we are stepping will be sure to have its share of record-making in the various departments of play. There will be red hot pennant races here and there in many of the 40 leagues now busily engaged in preparing for campaigning. Ours, incidentally, at this point, gives every promise of being the hottest, hardest-fought, most evenly contested of the long series of September-drive-decided races which have characterized the National League's chapters of baseball history.

But standing in the presence of the first hundred years, I can't help looking ahead too. Baseball's century of progress, glamorous though it is, impressive, momentous, is really only the beginning of the story.

Its lessons are great. It was a game of youth in 1839 on the Cooperstown commons. It is a game of youth today. It seems to me that when another hundred years of baseball have rolled their course the spirit of youth will still be its breath of life, its fountain of strength.

National Is Oldest

It's a game of square-shooting competition, honest play, clean and above any possible suspicion of double-dealing. The National League took its stand on that cornerstone in its first three years of existence. I think that's the reason why the National League today stands as the oldest living baseball organization. There were other baseball leagues before the National, but the National League was the one that stamped its conduct of pennant competition with the seal of integrity above every other consideration.

The century's record offers a host of lesser lessons, too, and I'm not turning by back on them when I say the next hundred years are at least equally as important to consider.

Other New Year's seasons I've been largely interested in more immediate matters—movies made by this or that club in our league, questions of policy, schedules, night baseball, affairs quite important, no doubt.

This year I'd like to offer just this thought, not complex at all, perhaps not very striking or original But I think it's worth utterance and consideration I know it is to our league and to me. I believe that it is to every league and every individual to whom baseball means anything.

Let's celebrate centennial year not only by looking back over the historic hundred-year vista, but also by looking ahead to the important years yet to come.

And Talking of . . Table Tennis

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

World Championships Ahead

LONDON—It is a case of "Ladies First" this season in British table tennis. For the organizers of that now universally popular pastime are bending their energies towards the cultivation of fresh feminine talent in view of the 1939 world's championships at Cairo, Egypt, and the tournament there for the Corbillon Cup, emblematic of the world's team championship for the fair sex. These championships are listed to commence March 6 and to finish five days later. I understand that 15 nations propose to be represented, but that the United States, winner of the Corbillon and Swaythling Cups in 1937, is not able to send teams this year.

Last season the English Table Tennis association concentrated upon the coaching of men, with a view to cutting a better figure than usual in the international field. But the result could hardly be described as satisfactory, since only two Englishmen managed to reach the round of the last sixteen in the 1938 world's championships singles.

Mind you, it takes quite an exceptional player, man or woman, to reach that stage in the world's championships these days. Because the tempo and tension of play among the aces has become formidable indeed. "Too old at 26" is a table tennis slogan, and though that is doubtless an exaggeration, it indicates the way things are. Which is unrecognizably different from the way things were, not so many years ago. In the heyday of my playing career, if two small cups and an alarm clock can be said to constitute a heyday nobody ever thought of training for a table tennis match with the aid of a punch-ball, a rowing machine or a skipping rope.

In those days you found table tennis in the home. Played quite often under handicaps imposed by architectural eccentricities or the lay-out of the family furniture. But the intensification of the game put an end to all that. No longer did people feel that they could do themselves justice with one foot in the fireplace and the other on the pet dog. They adjourned to clubs that they formed, where there was relatively an amplitude of space. Together with such things as standard tables, nets and balls. Thus the merry tap-tap of the celluloid under the old armchair faded away, and the game arose in its fresh form to conquer the world, transformed from "ping pong" to "table tennis," with all the accession of dignity that seems to be implied by that change.

Now, the whole world is at it. International administration is vested in a Federation that boasts a membership of at least 20 countries, and at the top of the international ranking, so to speak, we find the Hungarians, who have shown an exceptional flair and enthusiasm for the game ever since it came into their ken. Their record of success in international engagements is something astounding. Thanks in great measure to the most colorful personality the sport has yet thrown up—Viktor Barna. If I may put it so, he is the Bill Tilden of the green table.

But Barna, alas, is a veteran at thirty, and in his place as champion stands Bohumil Vana, of Czechoslovakia. He was 17, when last season in the world's championships, here, he put out Barna in the semifinal round and defeated Richard Bergman, then of Austria, in the final.



Drawn by John Allan May

Connie Mack Re-elected

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10 (AP)—Connie Mack was re-elected president, treasurer and manager of the Athletics yesterday at the club's annual meeting.

Other officers re-elected: Roy Mack, vice-president and secretary; Robert Schoreder, assistant secretary; Earl Mack, assistant manager; Benjamin MacFarland, traveling secretary, and Frank MacFarland, assistant treasurer.

Mungo Dodger Holdout

PAGELAND, S. C., Jan. 10 (AP)—Van Lingle Mungo, the Brooklyn Dodgers' speedball pitcher, said here last night he was a holdout for the 1939 season.

Mungo said he had returned his contract a few days ago. The contract, he said, offered him less than he received last season.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Fred Lindstrom, Cubs' outfielder and former third baseman, unconditionally released after all National League clubs waived on him.

Tour Plans Discussed

MONTREAL, Jan. 10 (CP)—Plans to bring a Scottish tennis team to Canada next summer on a six-week tour were discussed at a meeting Jan. 7 between R. Paul, Scottish Tennis Association official, and R. N. Watt, President of the Canadian Lawn Tennis Association.

The Scottish team will be led by Donald MacPhail, ranking Scottish player who placed No. 9 in England last year. It will consist of two men and two women.

Tentative plans call for several international matches against Canadian teams, with the visitors also competing in a number of Dominion tournaments.

Third Hole-in-One

HIGH POINT, N. C. Jan. 10 (AP)—When Fred H. Hallenbeck made a hole-in-one on the 186-yard sixth hole of the Emerywood Country Club golf course, he wasn't excited. It was his third.

He sank his tee shot on a course in Durham in 1915 and repeated on the sixth hole at Emerywood in 1936.

Touring Golfers Head North With Demaret Leading

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 10 (AP)—The touring golfing delegation headed north today on the second lap of California's winter tournament trail, with Jimmy Demaret of Houston, Texas, leading the pack as victor of the fourteenth annual Los Angeles Open.

Demaret, making his third try for the L. A. Open championship a highly successful one, came in yesterday with a last round 69, two under par, and a 72-hole score of 274. His two birdies, an eagle and two bogies brought him first money of $1,650. In addition, the sporting goods company he works for will match his winnings.

Originally first prize was $1,500, but the figure was boosted when the tournament sponsors, the Los Angeles Times, found that gate receipts of $5,575 had exceeded expectations.

Seven strokes back of the winner was Harold McSpaden of Winchester, Mass., who electrified the gallery of 5,000 by sinking a 180-yard approach shot on the eighteenth for a deuce. The remarkable shot, which McSpaden blandly called before letting go, brought him undisputed claim to $990 second-place money and a score of 71 for 281.

Demaret, who took the lead in the first round of the tournament with a 66, and followed it with a 68 and 71, was never challenged in the final round. He made the turn into the last nine two under par as Jimmy Thomson, 1938 winner, McSpaden and E. J. Harrison of Chicago, his nearest foes, battled the high wind sweeping over the Griffith Park Wilson Course.

Harrison finished with 284, Thomson 283, Sam Snead pulled up to 285, along with Mark Fry of Oakland, and listed further back were such favorites as Harry Cooper, with 286, Horton Smith, with 288 and Dick Metz, with 291.

From here the golfers head for the $5,000 Oakland Open Jan. 12-15, and the $5,000 San Francisco match play, Jan. 18-22.

Chattanooga Made $50,000 in 1938

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 10 (AP)—The 1,805 stockholders in Chattanooga's fan-owned baseball club will need a sweet tooth and a sense of humor tonight.

Genial Joe Engel, club president, who once traded a ball player for a turkey, has announced he will issue a dividend of a gum drop and an orange to each present at the second annual stockholders meeting.

"That's all they'll get and they'll love it," asserted Engel. "We've got $50,000 in the treasury we made last year and a ball club ready to take the field. I'm going to advise them to put the money back in the club."

Joe's wise cracking is surpassed only by his showmanship and trading knowledge. With a seventh-place team last season he tripled attendance over the previous season, cleared the $50,000 and still has a ball club.

A year and a half ago Engel sold fans more than $75,000 worth of stock at $5 a share, pitched in a wad of money himself, and bought the club from Washington.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Amherst 31, Middlebury 30.
Georgetown 36, Temple 28.
Tennessee 44, South Carolina 18.
Loyola (Chicago) 51, Villanova 32.
Depaul 46, Duquesne 40.
Indiana 29, Illinois 28.
Minnesota 36, Iowa 29.
Michigan 37, Northwestern 28.
Chicago 28, Wisconsin 18.
Missouri 56, Iowa State 35.
Washington (St. Louis) 45, Washburn 44.
Grinnell 36, Tulsa 32.
Oklahoma Aggies 23, St. Louis 18.
Washington and Lee 46, Duke 41.
Greeley State 47, Montana State 28.
Alfred 41, Queen's 21.
Colgate 51, Vermont 47.

Budge Takes Lead In Tennis Series

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 10 (AP)—Lanky Don Budge last night took a three-to-two lead over Ellsworth Vines in their series of coast-to-coast matches by defeating the professional tennis champion 8—6, 3—6, 12—10.

The stamina of the San Francisco star proved too much for the veteran from Pasadena, who faded in the marathon third set.

The triumph represented a comeback for the youngster who made a grand slam of the world's four major amateur titles last year. He had beaten Vines in the first matches in New York and Boston, then lost in Philadelphia and Chicago.

The third and deciding set of 22 games was the longest staged since the barnstorming tour began, the previous high having been 14 games in the second set at Boston and equalled on the first set here. The repeated rallies kept the largest crowd ever to witness an indoor tennis match here standing most of the time until Vines netted the deciding point.

Promoters said 5,000 attended the match.

Walter Camp Trophy To T. C. U.'s O'Brien

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Many of the East's best known sports figures gathered last night to see the Touchdown Club present the Walter Camp Memorial Trophy to Davey O'Brien, All-America back.

George K. Brobeck, chairman of the Distinguished Guests Committee, said of the little athelte as he handed him the big trophy:

"America has seen but few football players who have been so genuinely acclaimed by most all of the fans for their outstanding contributions to the game."

The Texas Christian back was accompanied to the capital by Amon Carter, publisher of the Fort Worth Star Telegram and Coach Dutch Meyer. Tad Wieman, head football coach at Princeton, was the principal speaker.

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Jimmy Thomson won $7,500 Louisiana open golf with record score of 273 for the event.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Bill Tilden trounced Ellsworth Vines, 8—6, 6—3, 6—2, in latter's professional tennis debut before 17,000.

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Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

Decorative
Arts







French Interior Decoration Shows Varied Tastes

By Bernard Champigneulle

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

Due to the conflicting trends in modern decoration among French decorators, an increasing number of them have abandoned their search for new forms and have deliberately based themselves on the past. As a result, the Paris magazine "Le Decor d'Aujourd'hui" has put this question to a number of architects and critics: "Do you consider that a reaction is necessary; or, on the contrary, that the (present forward) trend should be encouraged?"

This question is posed because it has become the fashion to revive furniture of the least admirable styles. Everywhere, knick-knacks are being unearthed from grandmother's attic and old pieces are painted white and placed in modern settings. In the face of this new invasion the work of the furniture designer and cabinetmaker has suffered. They still have the privilege of exercising taste, but there is small outlet for their deciding its own color scheme, its own line—in short, its own character.

Here is a lady's bureau of sycamore wood, with an armchair covered in white goatskin. A long, low sideboard runs along beneath the windows in front of the extensible table upon which meals are served. A round carpet, a round table; chairs of all shapes, large and heavy ones, light and easily movable ones: this forms a charming setting for tea-time conversation.

The Frenchman, be he laborer or aristocrat, dislikes collective organization. Mass produced furniture always seems inferior to him. Even among the poorest there is an eager search for the rare and unique—for that which has never been seen before.

Not one of those questioned championed this deplored return to the past. According to the purist, such excursions have no chance of success—but this is a statement which still awaits proof. Others claim that they are working for the future—as if their business were not to work for the present! Jacques Adnet is right when he says that reaction will come of itself.

A Reaction From Formlessness

The more eminent among those questioned took the opportunity of drawing a lesson from the situation. What we are really witnessing, according to the well-known architect J.-L. Sue, is a violent reaction from lifeless surfaces, from unpainted cornices and formless volumes; away from a skeleton-like art. And J.-CH. Moreux, traditionally minded though inventively imaginative, writes: "At the end of a cube and a tube there will always be another cube and another tube." The limited and easy "tube-cube" formula was both the joy and prey of the incompetent.

According to A. Arbus, whose work is so popular in Parisian society, "in decorative art there is no such thing as spontaneous generation. There is a long evolution of traditional forms. Jacob, the famous cabinet-maker, merely repeated the furniture of Pompeii and Herculaneum. The potters of La Puissaye continue to make vases after a model that has varied little from century to century."

Meanwhile, French decorators compete in giving the public homes filled with the light, comfortable, easy to live in and easy to look at. France used to be a land in which the ambition of the humble family was to own a dining-room suite—a table, six chairs and a sideboard. The "bourgeois" family's ambition was a "salon"—four armchairs and a settee.

These distinctions no longer exist. A modern interior more often than not consists of a studio, or living room, which is used as a reception-dining-bedroom. It is furnished according to the taste and financial means of its owner. Generally, a recess close to a window contains a table, on which meals are served; several large armchairs are disposed around the room for the use of friends, and there are divans which become beds at night.

Multi-use Rooms Common

This arrangement is also usual in humbler homes, since it provides an economical solution o fthe furnishing problem. It is also found, on a larger and more luxurious scale, in wealthier homes.

Notice, for example, a large room at the top of a house overlooking the Bois de Boulogne, decorated by J. Adnet. The floor, which radiates heat, is entirely covered with stone paving known as "travertin romain." The walls are painted light yellow, and each corner of the room, clearly visible owing to the general structure, is a complete whole. This state of things has its advantages, for it stimulates invention and demands constant renewals—but it also has its dangers for it sometimes results in pure eccentricity, a desire for originality for its own sake, and the loss of beauty.

Most of today's furniture is made with great care. The proportions of the piece have been studied as a whole and in every detail. The contour of a chair, the projection of a molding, the placing of an ornament, all go toward making objects which are not only practical and useful but at the same time are works of art.

More and more furniture for living is being made; that is to say, furniture which can be adapted by its owner. Take this armchair, for instance. While talking, its occupier can sit upright with his feet on the floor; for reading, he can sink into its depths; for that after-dinner nap, he can stretch it out until it becomes almost a bed.

Then these pieces of furniture which unfold like a fan, to become wardrobes, small tables, or bookcases, according to the part pulled out. All this might easily become ridiculous were it not restrained by that sense of discretion, that taste and tact characteristic of our great decorators. They cannot be held responsible for the more or less coarse imitations made of many of their pieces.

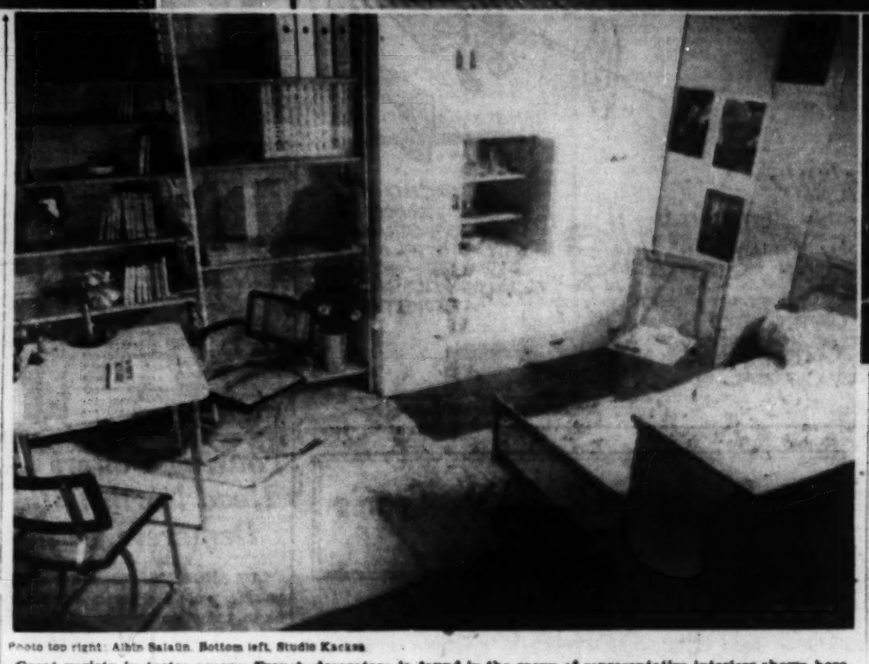




Photo top right: Albin Salaün. Bottom left, Studio Kacass

Great variety in tastes among French decorators is found in the group of representative interiors shown here. At left, upper row, is a drawing room by Dupré-Lafon, in which stately vertical lines are broken by the curves of chairs and table. The room is in shades of beige; the chairs, sand color; the fireplace, stone with terra-cotta front. . . . The provincial dining room by Porteneuve has a blending of early and modern styles. Chairs have rush seats and backs, and the sideboard and dishes are of the 1700's. Yet the large table is quite modern. . . . The studio-living room is by J. Adnet, and has walls of pale yellow. Arm chairs are covered with deep blue and in white. The dining alcove is seen at the right rear. . . . Below at the left is a student's room, by Maurice Barret, where economy of space is imperative. So, the bed folds into a cupboard; various cabinets are for wardrobe, dishes, electric grill, and so forth. . . . The walls and carpet of the young girl's studio-bedroom at right, below, are bright blue; while the rugs, bed and cushions are white. This is by Jean Royère.

Current Antiques Articles

Those who have been stirred by the peculiar charm of Shaker furniture will be happy to find in the January Antiques Magazine a series of pictures of rooms in the home of Dr. and Mrs. Edward Deming Andrews. For it is to the Andrews' sympathetic appreciation of Shakers' handiwork and their preserving of it that we are indebted for much of the present esteem in which it is held. Their book on the subject is invaluable, and in these views of their home within, there is intimate further evidence of their understanding of the sect and their deep respect for the simplicity, purity and aesthetic importance of this handiwork.

"Chests From Western Long Island," by Huyler Held, also "Antiques" article, calls attention to several ball-footed examples found in a small area of Nassau County, and having close similarity in size and in details. These are thought to date 1690-1715. In "A Question of Cup Plates," Mildred K. Pike shows that pressed glass was made in large quantities in France as early as 1831, and illustrates the fact with cup plates from that country and America. For several generations the Bayley family had potteries in different parts of Essex County, Massachusetts, a great quantity of fragments from their Newburyport shop being revealed by highway excavations in that city within two or three years. The second part of Lura Woodside Watkins' account of this family is crowded with interesting details and has many pictures.

Exhibitions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The New York School of Fine and Applied Art held from Dec. 29 through Jan. 9, at the Julian Levy Gallery, 15 East 57th Street, an exhibition of recent student work, done in New York, Paris, and Italy. It was mainly composed of paintings of interiors, such as groups in palaces and homes of eminent citizens; but it included also costume and advertising design.

To any one who has watched the work of the School year by year, the latest showing seemed to mark a new departure in method. Instead of literal transcriptions of interiors, the paintings translated facts into pictures, and these were executed with great dash and in brilliant colors. They communicated the feeling that the stately apartments visited had unleashed the imaginations of the young decorators-to-be.

* * *

American furniture of the 1700's, and other decorative objects, are scheduled for public sale at Parke-Bernet Galleries, 742 Fifth Avenue, on the afternoon of Jan. 14, after exhibition from the 7th, the property of Miss Ella Parsons and other owners. The Parsons items are numerous and come directly from exhibition at Pennsylvania Museum and Independence Hall. They were derived from that State and are of walnut and maple as well as of mahogany.

On exhibition through the same dates are Oriental art objects to be sold on the afternoon of Jan. 13, the property of Dwight C. Harris, a Boston private collector and other owners. Lacquer, gold and ivory ornaments of Japan; Chinese porcelains, jades, and fabrics; Siamese and Cambodian bronzes and stone sculptures—these indicate the character of the session's offerings.

* * *

For one week beginning Jan. 14, the American Art-Anderson Galleries will exhibit the Barry-Hayes collection of Commodore Barry relics, which until now have never left the possession of the Barry family. Among the more important items are Gilbert Stuart's portrait of Commodore Barry and a miniature of John Paul Jones by Copley, given to Barry by Jones.

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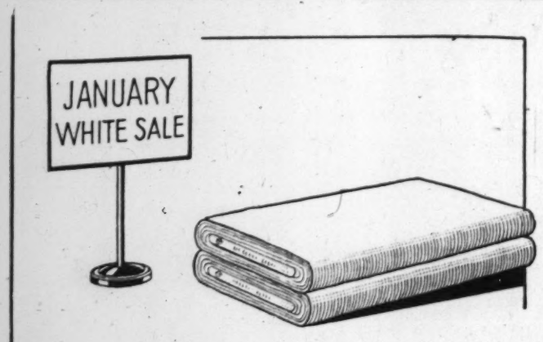
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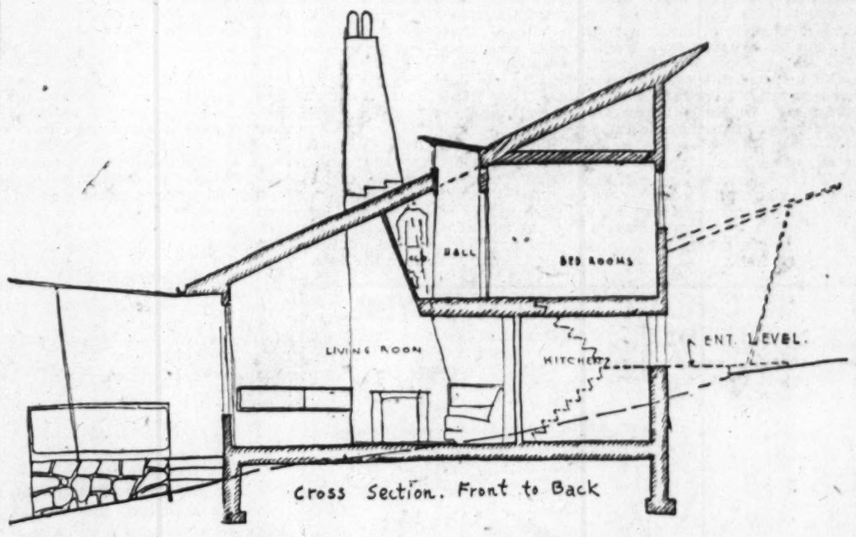
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Grandma Bought Nainsook by the Bolt at the January Sales

Today's housewife most likely wouldn't know what to do with a bolt of nainsook if you gave it to her! But the big January bargains are still known in many stores as the January White Sale, and housewives know that's the time to watch the ads in The Christian Science Monitor for extra good values in household linens, bedding, lingerie, corsets, and other timely offerings.



Homes Planned for Modern Living

Ninth of Twelve Weekly Articles
by Carl Greenleaf Beede

One of the most common and difficult problems that come to the architect working in the traditional manner, is the house built on a sloping lot. Their usual plan, is for a basement well lighted from the back. The heater is placed there, and laundry, while the rest of that level is called game room. This suits many families very well, and is most likely to do so if there are young people in the household or the adults like very informal entertaining.

In this week's small house, Peter and Stubbins have approached such a case with open minds of architects trained in modern attitudes and skilled in expedients. The actuating purpose is to provide in simplest ways the comforts, conveniences and economies called for these days, without being hampered by old-time practices, which prevailed under wholly different social conditions and structural opportunities.

They have worked out this situation by assuming a fifteen degree slope and setting the building so the line of natural grade crosses the middle of the ground floor. This allows a minimum of excavation, what soil is removed going to grade up the front to about halfway between the two floor levels. The entrance door opens to an area from which one goes down a half story to the living room, or up the same number of steps to the second story. The sketch showing the house cut through the middle, front to back, helps understand this unusual type of planning, and reveals the interesting ceiling lines that are developed in working it out.

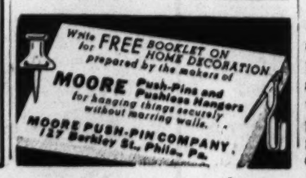
Living Room Details

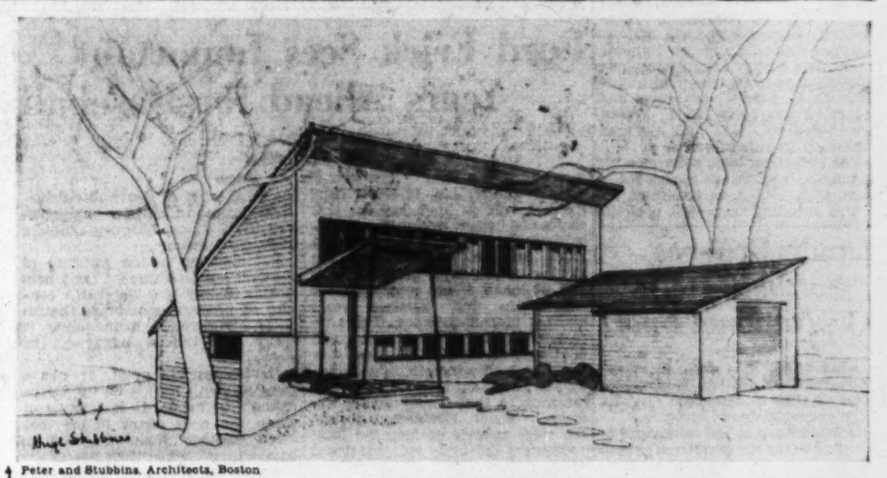
Reaching the living room, at the left is a coat closet which also screens the setting about the fireplace, while directly ahead is a study corner with its desk, a screen-wall partly secluding it. The dining portion here is a rather less than a room and more than an alcove. It can be shut off by a curtain, yet when this is drawn back, and table and chairs changed about, it could become in use a part of a living room about 13 feet by 40. A series of windows on one side look away from the street and to the southwest, a door opening onto a terrace where meals can be served conveniently near the kitchen.

Compact Service Section

Equipment and maid's room are arranged with notable space economy and compactness, the service entrance entirely hidden from front view and approached alongside the garage wall. The maid's bath is below the landing of the main entrance.

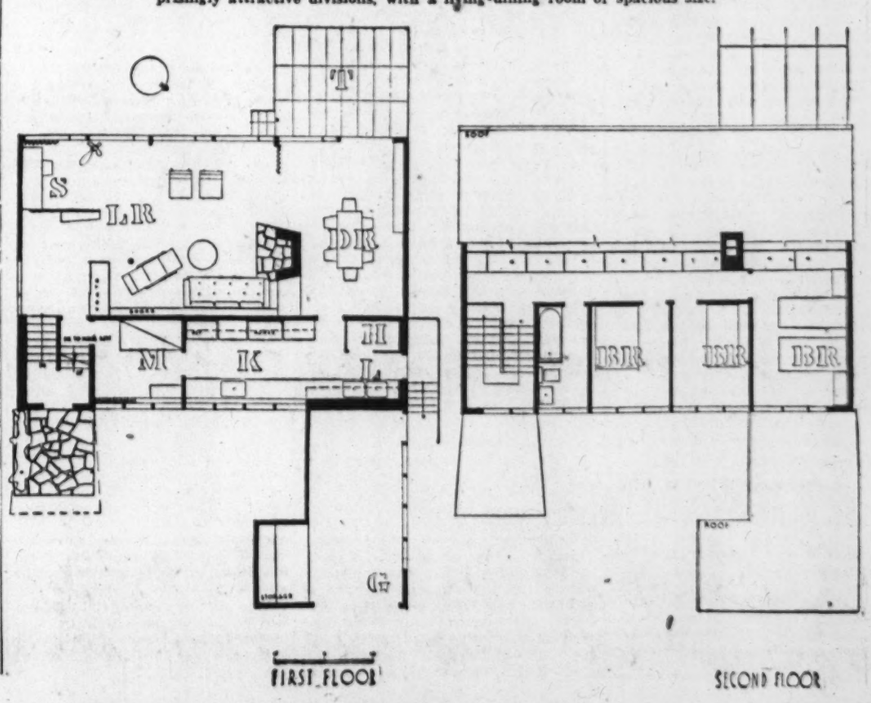
On the second floor, three bedrooms provide for four people—possibly five—the one bath being located nearly over that of the maid for economy of plumbing. Closets for storage extend along the length of the hall, two of them within the double bedroom. Small movable plywood closets in two other bedrooms would accommodate much often-used and minor clothing, while seldom-worn suits and other apparel find space in the hall closets. Adequate ventilation for the small chambers is gained from wide windows in each one, aided by several others opening above the line of hall closets.





Peter and Stubbins, Architects, Boston

A house on a side-hill gives opportunity for an architect's special skill, foresight, and originality, if the full possibilities of such a site are developed. In this case Peter and Stubbins have given the problem an interesting feature by placing the entrance level half-way between the floors. The lower level thus takes on surprisingly attractive divisions, with a living-dining room of spacious size.



Commerce and Finance

No Discernible Market for 400,000,000 Bu. Surplus Wheat

Business and Industry

New South Wales Wheat Prospects Seen Unfavorable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—With wheat values at the lowest level for more than four years, prospects for growers and traders for 1939 are not rosy.

Traders in Sydney anticipate that there will be practically no export operations in New South Wales in the harvest period recently begun. Growers, they point out, have declined to sell old crop wheat at world parity for many months, and it appears likely that they will adopt a similar attitude with the new crop.

A significant fact is that at the end of November no vessels had been chartered to load new season's wheat in New South Wales. In 1937 the first charter was arranged in September.

See Loss Through Treaty

Shippers believe that a repetition of events in the 1934-35 season, when prices were low, is likely. In that season there was a crop of about 50,000,000 bushels in New South Wales, compared with the first official estimate of 46,000,000 bushels for the 1938-39 harvest. Prices in Sydney are less than the cost of production in most areas.

Australian wheat growers will lose at least £1,250,000 a year as a result of the two shillings a quarter duty on foreign wheat entering the United Kingdom being removed under the Anglo-American Trade Treaty, according to Mr. Charles W. Walker, Sydney's largest grain trader. "On the general principle of tariff reduction, trade and commerce throughout the world will be in hearty agreement," said Mr. Walker, "but it is like hitting below the belt for the United States to insist on the removal of the preference for Empire wheat and flour at the present juncture.

"The United States has already paralyzed international trading in wheat by its subsidy for the export of 100,000,000 bushels of wheat. This unfair method of international trading should not be tolerated by any exporting or importing wheat country."

Drop in Output Seen

Judging from private, but reliable, estimates, it appears that the production of wheat in Australia for the 1938-39 season will be about 37,000,000 bushels less than that in the 1937-38 season. The total yield is expected to be 131,000,000 bushels, compared with 188,000,000 bushels. Decreases are forecast in all the principal producing States.

In Victoria, the yield, owing to severe drought, may fall short of that for 1937-38 by 35,000,000 bushels, and that State may have to import wheat from other States for domestic requirements. The yield in New South Wales is estimated officially at 46,000,000 bushels, but rains in many districts of that State since the estimate was made are likely to add a few more million bushels to the harvest.

The actual production of wheat in Australia for the 1937-38 season and official estimates of the new crop are:

State	1937-38 Bushels	1938-39 Bushels
New South Wales	56,000,000	56,000,000
Victoria	48,173,000	13,500,000
South Australia	43,426,000	30,000,000
Western Australia	36,091,000	30,000,000
Queensland	3,749,000	7,000,000
Tasmania and Federal territories	577,000	577,000
Totals	188,018,000	131,077,000

A yield of 131,0000,000 bushels would provide an exportable surplus of approximately 75,000,000 bushels.

Western Road Says Bond Mart Stagnant

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Chicago Great Western Railroad has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to modify its final plan of reorganization to allow the carrier to borrow $6,500,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Modification of the plan is necessary to enable the railroad to pledge bonds of the new company as collateral security for the RFC loan. Chairman Jesse H. Jones of the RFC has agreed to make the loan, subject to ICC approval.

In its petition today, the Great Western said that since the close of hearings in the reorganization proceedings the money market "has become so stagnant" that it now is impossible to sell the first mortgage bonds except at an excessive discount.

The railroad intends to use $2,500,000 of the $6,500,000 loan to pay RFC loans, $1,500,000 for the St. Paul bridge and terminal properties and the remainder for working capital.

The ICC approvad a final plan of reorganization for the Great Western last August.

Shoe Fair Estimates Show 3-Month Capacity Orders

CHICAGO (AP)—The national shoe fair closed Jan. 6 with an official estimation that the volume of orders would fill factory schedules for the first three months of 1939.

"A great number of pairs of footwear bought in all types and price ranges give a prosperous and positive note to production for the coming season," stated Weir Stewart, chairman of the four-day show. "Almost all the leading manufacturers have filled their schedules for the next three months."

Martin Proposes Probe Of Auto Tire Makers

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rep. John A. Martin (D-Colo) proposed an investigation of manufacturers of automobile tires.

He introduced a bill authorizing the Federal Trade Commission to determine whether unfair competition existed in the sale and distribution of tires from factory through retail stores to purchasers.

Huge Wheat Surplus Again Plagues the World Market

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Commodity interests here will follow with much interest the achievements, if any, of the International Wheat Advisory Conference which meets in London today. The problem which the Conference faces is statistically, commercially, and politically about as difficult as could be imagined.

Gist of the problem is that the world supply of export wheat this year is somewhere around 950,000,000 bushels, while the world importing requirements are roughly estimated at around 550,000,000 bushels. At least 400,000,000 bushels, therefore, will simply not be sold, for there is very little elasticity in the wheat market. Efforts to push 950,000,000 bushels of wheat into a 550,000,000 bushel market, however, can have and already have had a most depressing influence on world prices.

Surplus Problem Again Up

The familiar problem of world surplus bobs up in wheat again after an absence of two years. From the late 1920's until 1935 there was a heavy surplus every year. European countries were steadily reducing their import requirements, in the "battle for wheat," in which they subsidized domestic production, raised tariffs, and imposed quota limits in wheat import.

The French import duty was raised from the approximate 30 cents effective in the 1920's to over 80 cents; the Italian import duty was raised from 40 cents to $1, and the German import duty was raised from 50 cents to $1.60. Even Britain, reversing the 1846-adopted policy of John Cobden and the Manchester school, laid a 6-cent tariff on American wheat which has just come off as a result of the Anglo-American reciprocal trade treaty. Meantime, year after year saw bumper crops in the big exporting countries, Canada, Argentina, and Australia.

In 1933 an international wheat conference was held and the leading exporters agreed to curb their exports, while leading importers agreed to lower their bars. Represented were Canada, Great Britain, Australia, United States, Argentina, Russia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia, France, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, Greece, and the Netherlands.

Forgot Their Pledges

But a drought hit some of the North American crop; the importing countries forgot their pledges; and Argentina had another bumper crop; so she went ahead and sold regardless of the agreement. Wheat surpluses continued to plague international economists.

In 1937 the United States had a short crop and was a minor factor in the export market, actually importing certain grades of wheat over the 42-cent American tariff. Then in 1938 Canada had the shortest crop in 60 years. The United States wheat crop was huge; but Canada's misfortune was the good luck of American growers, who did not, like American cotton growers, promptly face a price collapse as a result of trying to offer huge crops in a crowded export market.

This year, however, Canada's crop is large—estimated over 300,000,000 bushels; Argentina's crop is also unusually large; the Australian crop is fair, and the American crop of 930,000,000 bushels is nearly a record; France is harvesting a bumper crop of about 320,000,000 bushels, this geographically small country turning out a crop a third as large as the American crop; while the four Danubian countries will have an export surplus this year of an estimated 112,000,000 bushels against some 55,000,000 bushels last year.

Only Outcome a "Secretariat"

The only permanent outcome of the 1933 international wheat conference was the establishment of a "secretariat." It made a report public last January which predicted a 1938 world wheat surplus of around 400,000,000 bushels, and said that "in the absence of a concerted effort to deal with the problem of surplus wheat production, a return to the catastrophic "wheat purchasing power" figures of the early thirties in overseas countries is inevitable." Grain men made light of it but it happened.

The genesis of the present conference came when the United States Department of Agriculture last summer decided, having strenuously opposed export wheat dumping for years, to adopt such a program. It undertook, through the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, to sell 100,000,000 bushels of American wheat abroad at whatever subsidy cost was necessary.

As this program was being shaped up in August, overtures were made to the Canadians and the Argentines to get together and discuss an export selling agreement, but without success. The Canadian Government is buying the Canadian crop on a basis of 80 cents a bushel number 1 hard winter wheat at Fort Williams. The Government will then sell this wheat abroad in an orderly fashion for whatever it will bring. So the Canadian Government would cooperate with this Government only to the extent of exchanging information. The Argentines were equally obdurate.

U. S. Sells at Big Loss

However, it presently appeared that the American Government would draw on the American taxpayer's pocketbook to whatever extent was necessary in order to sell American wheat. It bought in the open market and sold to American exporters at the export market and absorbed the difference out of $30,000,000 borrowed from the RFC. At first the losses were estimated at 12 to 15 cents a bushel.

In early December a sale of 20,000,000 bushels to British millers was reported and shortly after, another 5,000,000 bushel sale. Loss on this was estimated in the trade at around 25 cents a bushel. And meantime an American representative turned up in Brazil with cut-rate American wheat for sale, right under the nose of the Argentines with their heavy crop coming in round the first of January still unsold.

Apparently therefore it is the pressure of the American taxpayers' money which is forcing Canada and Argentina to sit down at the conference table. It is estimated that in order to sell $250,000,000 worth of wheat this year in the world market, the four leading exporters, the United States, Canada, Argentina, and Australia will in one form or another put out about $90,000,000 of subsidy money.

The United States is subsidizing heavily in order to sell half as much wheat abroad as it sold without subsidy annually in the nineteen-twenties. Export wheat sales are far more important to the national economies of the other three wheat exporters than they are to us. European importing countries are taking only about half the wheat they took before the war and a third less than they took in the 1920's.

Exporters Want Conference

A conference seems therefore highly desirable to the exporting countries. It might settle the commercial war, make the world wheat market slightly less of a buyers' market than it now is, and perhaps even take some of the pressure off it.

The United States will probably stand out for 20 per cent of the export market, which would be about 110,000,000 bushels against the 100,000,000 bushels it is now crowding into the market (early in December it was reported that 69,000,000 bushels of this had already been sold).

However, it is also possible that the Conference may not result in more than polite talk. In this it would resemble the international silver agreement of 1933 and the international sugar conference which now meets every few months.

Meantime recent strength in the American wheat market is due, not to the prospects of a world wheat cartel, but to drought conditions in the middle west. The domestic price of wheat is too far above world levels at present to be influenced in any important way by bullish implications for the world market.

Rail Plight Seen Not Due to Truck, Bus Competition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich.—The comparatively unorganized and inarticulate motor freight business is being stirred to vigorous measures of defense in the face of renewed charges that the plight of the railroads is due largely to competition from trucks and busses. Lacking at this stage of development the same unity and public recognition as the railroads, the motor freight industry is striving nevertheless to strengthen its position in order to meet such arguments as those presented in the recent report of President Roosevelt's Informal Committee on Railroad Rehabilitation.

Leading the defense is Harvey C. Fruehauf, president of the Fruehauf Trailer Company, and a director of the National Association of Manufacturers. Mr. Fruehauf insists in a statement just issued that "any attempt to blame the present predicament of the railroads on competition with other forms of transportation will not stand up under investigation and analysis."

He cites, for example, the findings of Col. Leonard P. Ayres, economist, of the Cleveland Trust Company, showing that from 1921 to 1935 the volume of railway freight measured in ton miles varied directly with national production. Railroad freight business lost to competitors during that time, says Mr. Fruehauf, was negligible.

And while it is true, he further notes, that railroad passenger revenues dropped from about $1,200,000,000 in 1920 to about one third that figure for last year, the combined gross revenue of both motor busses and air transport last year did not total more than $200,000,000.

Mr. Fruehauf says that while many of the recommendations made by the President's committee are correct and of value, they do not strike at the root of the problem. The railroad problem will not be solved, he holds, "until the railroads adjust themselves to the current demand for their services."

They can never operate efficiently, he says, with the present available volume of freight and passenger traffic until they abandon certain nonpaying properties, consolidate parallel systems and terminals and scrap obsolete and surplus rolling stock.

He further cites estimates made by L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad; F. J. Lisman, investment banker; Harold J. Moulton, of the Brookings Institute, and F. E. Delano, former president of the Wabash Railroad, that between 60,000 and 140,000 miles of railway property are superfluous and should be scrapped.

News Notes—Northern Europe

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Danish Trade—With the exception of the abnormal trading days during the latter part of September, economic developments in Denmark during the third quarter of 1938 were most favorable from a Danish viewpoint. The foreign trade balance of Denmark for the first eight months of 1938 showed a smaller import surplus than for many years. Exports to Great Britain and Germany, Denmark's principal customers, are well ahead of 1937 figures, while imports from these countries decreased.

* * *

Danish Fishing—Location of schools of herring by observations from a Navy plane employed for that purpose in Denmark has been reported successful and commercial fishermen are said to have made good catches as a result of these observations. Information concerning the location of the schools of herring is reported by radio from the navy plane to the Danish fisheries inspection boat and then relayed to the commercial fishermen.

* * *

Norwegian Oil—Norwegian exports of steamed cod liver oil during the first 10 months of 1938 totaled 1,916,670 gallons, of which the United States purchased 502,589 gallons valued at $391,393. Light brown cod liver oil exports totaled 2,905,800 gallons, compared with 2,723,000 gallons in the like 1937 period. Of this amount the United States purchased 772,310 gallons valued at $387,544.

* * *

Norwegian Fruit—The seasonal lower import duty on fresh apples and pears imported into Norway was applied Nov. 28, 1938, instead of March 16, 1939, on order of the Norwegian Minister of Finance.

* * *

Swedish Shipbuilding—Sixty-one vessels, aggregating 406,750 gross tons, are under construction or ordered at Swedish shipyards. Of these, 26 vessels, totaling 130,850 gross tons, are under construction and orders are on hand for 35 vessels totaling 275,900 gross tons. Seventy-eight per cent, or 42 vessels totaling 317,150 gross tons, are for foreign buyers. The number of tank vessels under construction or on order amount to 31 vessels of 281,500 gross tons, or about 70 per cent of the total tonnage under construction or on order.

* * *

Swedish Paper—Swedish newsprint production for the first nine months of 1938 totaled 183,804 metric tons, compared with 203,322 metric tons for the like period of 1937. The United States was the principal purchaser of newsprint from Sweden in the nine months of 1938 with 40,508 tons, a substantial drop from the 67,739 tons purchased during the like period of 1937. During the third quarter of 1938 the pulp market was chiefly characterized by conversions, generally connected with agreements to accept delivery of fresh quantities in 1939.

* * *

Netherlands Trade—The United States, generally the fourth or fifth most important supplier of goods to the Netherlands, advanced to second place in the nine-month period ended Sept. 30, 1938. The United States supplied the Netherlands with merchandise valued at about $63,651,960, or 25 per cent more than in the first six months of 1937. In this period the United States furnished 11.2 per cent of the value of all imports against 21 by Germany, 11 per cent by Belgium and 8 per cent by Great Britain.

* * *

Netherlands Fruit—The outstanding feature of the Netherlands trade in fresh fruit in the July-September quarter of 1938 was the very large quantity of American fruit sold in this market. The United States was the principal supplier of apples, pears, oranges, lemons and grapefruit. These included, in metric tons gross, during the third quarter: Apples, 1761; pears, 240; oranges, 6399; lemons, 761; and grapefruit, 215, a total of 9374 metric tons as compared to 1070 metric tons during the like period in 1937. Import statistics show that the quantity of American apples imported in the September quarter of 1938 was 65 per cent larger than in the like period of 1937.

* * *

Belgian Autos—A review of the Belgian automotive market for the third quarter of 1938 revealed that sales stand at 60 per cent American and 40 per cent European, although during the like period in 1937 the ratio was 68 to 32 per cent. Passenger car sales as a whole continued over most of the quarter at a reduced but withal relatively satisfactory level which has characterized trade during the current year, except for the close of the last month when sales were relatively stagnant.

* * *

Radio in Belgium—On March 31, 1938, the total number of radio sets in use in Belgium was 1,002,045, which was an increase of 119,497 sets registered as compared with the same date in 1937. The Belgian demand in the radio market covers a wide range of models, and most of the leading makes are to be found on display by distributors throughout the country, among which are eight American makes. Receiving sets of American manufacture for installation in automobiles enjoyed an important demand, especially for the higher priced automobiles.

U. S. Records 10 Years of Deficits

By the Associated Press

Washington

If President Roosevelt's forecasts for 1940 come true, the Government will have a record then of spending more than it has taken in for ten straight years.

The string of deficits began in 1931, after the Treasury had reported a surplus of $183,789,210 for the previous year. The actual or estimated deficits for each of the 10 years, as listed in the President's budget message, are as follows:

1931—$481,000,000.
1932—$2,529,000,000.
1933—$1,784,000,000.
1934—$2,895,000,000.
1935—$3,210,000,000.
1936—$4,550,000,000.
1937—$3,148,000,000.
1938—$1,384,000,000.
1939—$3,972,000,000.
1940—$3,326,000,000.

Charged With Price Discrimination In Auto Tire Sales

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission has accused the United States Rubber Company and a subsidiary, the United States Tire Dealers Corporation, of unlawful price discrimination in sales of automobile tires.

The commission's complaint made four allegations:

1. That the United States Rubber Company, through subsidiaries, has sold to certain purchasers large quantities of special brand tires at prices lower than it charged other purchasers of tires of like grade and quality bearing its own brands. The subsidiaries named were the United States Rubber Products, Inc., New York; Gillette Rubber Company, Eau Claire, Wis., and Samson Tire & Rubber Company, Los Angeles. The purchasers of special brand tires were given as Montgomery Ward & Company, Atlas Supply Company, Western Auto Supply Company, Western Auto Supply Agency of Los Angeles, and Arkansas Fuel Oil Company.

2. That United States Rubber Company and United States Tire Dealers Corporation have sold tires bearing their own brands to dealers, oil companies and other large purchasers for prices lower than other customers were charged for tires of the same quality.

3. That through their own retail stores operated in 20 cities the rubber company and its subsidiary have sold tires to "so-called commercial accounts" at prices lower than were charged other retail purchasers.

4. That the companies have allowed certain large oil companies 7½ per cent commission on tires sold to their gasoline and oil stations and have not allowed a like commission to competing oil companies. The oil companies named were Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., American Oil Company, Pan-American Petroleum Corporation, and Tide Water Associated Oil Company.

The United States Rubber Company and its subsidiary were allowed 20 days in which to answer the complaint.

Allotment for Corn Acreage Announced

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced an allotment of 41,239,659 acres for corn planting in the commercial corn area this year.

This area comprises 586 major corn producing counties in 12 midwestern states.

The allotment, made under provisions of the Agricultural Act, compared with 40,495,537 acres last year. However, the commercial area in 1938 included 20 fewer counties.

The department set the national corn acreage goal at between 94,000,000 and 97,000,000 acres—the same as last year.

Each county's share of the allotment will be distributed among growers on the basis of a formula prescribed in the farm law.

Farmers may comply with or ignore these allotments. However, only those who comply will be eligible for maximum benefit payments of between 14 and 15 cents a bushel on the normal yield of their allotments. Further, only co-operating farmers would be eligible for government loans on their grain providing loans are made available.

The benefit payment last year was at the rate of 10 cents a bushel.

Canadian Contract Awards Drop 2.2 P.C. in December

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Construction contracts awarded throughout the Dominion for the month of December totaled $10,522,900 as compared with $10,763,600 for December, 1937 a decline of only 2.2 per cent, according to figures compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Ltd., of this city. It was the largest December total, with the exception of 1937, since 1931.

Quebec led the provinces with $4,837,100; then Ontario, with $3,997,700. Contracts awarded in Toronto and suburbs totaled A1,228,000, and for Montreal, $1,182,800.

Contemplated work for all Canada amounted to $18,632,600.

Bank Pays $4 Extra Dividend

Directors of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of $4 per share and an extra dividend of $4 per share payable Jan. 16, 1939, to stock of record Jan. 3, 1939. Six months ago the regular dividend of $4 per share and an extra dividend of $4 per share were paid. This makes the 124th consecutive semi-annual dividend declared by this company from earnings during the past 62 years.

Large Insurance Concerns May Put Money in Housing

NEW YORK (AP)—Executives of a number of leading life insurance companies were reliably reported to have engaged in tentative discussions looking to widespread investment of institutional funds in housing and mercantile building construction.

Impulse for the conferences was the growing desire to find satisfactory investment for constantly increasing funds now being utilized chiefly in the purchase of Government obligations at very low interest rates.

Some argued that a definite opening had been created by the dwindling and gradual vanishing of guaranteed mortgage investment bodies.

Big Field Seen Open

Some who have participated, termed "over optimistic" a figure of $2,500,000,000 which had been mentioned in some financial quarters as the sum available. Potential plans, if carried through, would not entail a tenth of that figure, they said, although admitting that several times the larger figure might eventually be available if conditions warranted.

Last year, at the behest of some large life companies here, the New York State law was amended, on a five-year basis, to permit direct investment of life insurance funds in low rental housing of the multi-unit and single dwelling classes. To date, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company (New York), is the only one to take advantage of the change in the law to any great extent. Its investments have been large.

Companies now tentatively considering activity in this field were reported to include the following: Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States (New York); New York Life Insurance Company, (New York); Prudential Insurance Company of America (Newark, N. J.); Aetna Life Insurance Company (Hartford, Conn.); Travelers Insurance Company, (Hartford, Conn.); and Union Central Life Insurance Company (Cincinnati, Ohio).

Under consideration was a plan whereby those companies which desired to participate in large projects and keep within statutory limitations as to individual amounts could participate in owning or underwriting bonds of construction and operating holding companies in the large-scale housing field.

To Reach "White Collar" Group

In New York State, the intent of the law amendment to foster low-rental housing has been interpreted by State Insurance Superintendent Louis H. Pink to mean those which would rent at not more than around $15 a room. This would put the developments, if not strictly in the tenement-clearance group, at least within reach of many in the "white collar" group.

A second phase of investment said to be under consideration is that relating to chain store property. Many large chain store organizations were said to have indicated a desire to "get out of the real estate business" and turn over present holding to institutions, if possible, continuing thereafter as tenants.

If this phase of operation were made legally permissible and found to be attractive from an investment point of view, it would also include purchase of land, and construction of store-and-office buildings on a contractual lease basis.

It was reported that recommendations by some insurance companies for changes in the New Jersey law would include some to open up this field.

The question was reported to have arisen just now owing to canvassing of insurance companies and New York savings banks relative to financing a proposed $38,000,000 slum clearance deevlopment on the lower east side, promoted by Robert W. Aldrich Rodger, capitalist and local realty dealer.

Stock Exchange Seen for South

DALLAS, Texas (AP)—Chairman William O. Douglas of the Securities and Exchange Commission said in an interview the South would have a large regional stock exchange of its own if SEC succeeded in decentralizing the nation's financial structure.

He said a major objective of SEC was to take financial control from New York and Chicago, in order that control of local business may be brought home "where it belongs."

He mentioned the Utility Holding Company Act, but said "this result cannot be accomplished through legislation alone. A great part of the work must be done by the business men and other groups of the various regions themselves."

"If all this develops as it should," he said, "there is no reason why you shouldn't have a large stock exchange here in the South to handle regional as well as national stocks and bonds."

Roads Discuss Ways Of Improving Riding

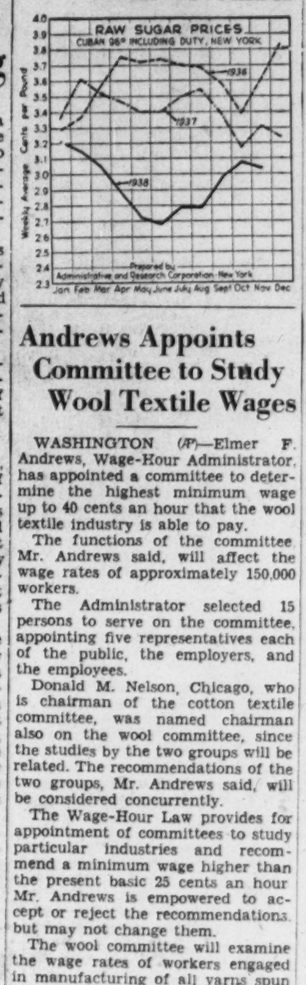
NEW YORK (AP)—A plan to benefit railroad passengers with fewer clicks and jolts per mile is in a stage of preliminary discussion between railroad and steel making executives, it was learned in carrier circles.

The plan would be to increase the length of rails, now set at a 30-foot standard. The first suggestion, it was said, was for a 45-foot rail but the 79-foot standard in use in England and the 100-foot length of the German railways also were considered.

While the changeover would be expensive for the steel companies, it was argued they would benefit by increased tonnage orders. The roads would save large amounts in maintenance through fewer connections, plates and signal installations.

There has likewise been talk of "long distance" welded rails, perhaps a quarter of a mile or so in length.

Raw Sugar Prices Off in November



Andrews Appoints Committee to Study Wool Textile Wages

WASHINGTON (AP)—Elmer F. Andrews, Wage-Hour Administrator, has appointed a committee to determine the highest minimum wage up to 40 cents an hour that the wool textile industry is able to pay.

The functions of the committee Mr. Andrews said, will affect the wage rates of approximately 150,000 workers.

The Administrator selected 15 persons to serve on the committee, appointing five representatives each of the public, the employers, and the employees.

Donald M. Nelson, Chicago, who is chairman of the cotton textile committee, was named chairman also on the wool committee, since the studies by the two groups will be related. The recommendations of the two groups, Mr. Andrews said, will be considered concurrently.

The Wage-Hour Law provides for appointment of committees to study particular industries and recommend a minimum wage higher than the present basic 25 cents an hour Mr. Andrews is empowered to accept or reject the recommendations but may not change them.

The wool committee will examine the wage rates of workers engaged in manufacturing of all yarns spun from wool or animal fiber other than silk, and dyeing or other finishing of fabrics and blankets (except carpets, rugs and pile fabrics) woven from wool or animal fiber.

In addition to Mr. Nelson, public representatives named include: E. N. Allen, Sage-Allen Co., Hartford, Conn., and Charles H. Eames, Lowell Textile Institute, Lowell, Mass.

Employee representatives include Louis Guilmet, Lawrence, Mass.; Sidney Hillman, New York; Emil Rieve, New York, and Horace Riviere, Boston, all members of the C. I. O.'s Textile Workers' Organizing Committee, and Francis P. Fenton, Boston, American Federation of Labor representative.

Employers are represented by Thurmond Chatham, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Willard H. Cummings, Newport, Maine; John H. Halford, Bridgeport, Pa.; Moses Pendelton, New York, and Harold Walter, Uxbridge, Mass.

Lehman Corp. Shifts Stocks in Portfolio

NEW YORK (AP)—Lehman Corp., an investing company, made wide readjustment in its portfolio of common stocks during the final three months of 1938, the company's year-end report disclosed.

One change was the sale of its entire 8,000 common shares of United States Steel Corp. common and its 8,000 Bethlehem Steel Corp.

Largest of additions to present holdings of securities included 10,000 shares of General Motors common, 7,800 General Foods, 8,200 Greyhound Corp.

The company sold its entire holdings of 13,000 Gimble Brothers, Inc., 10,800 Pure Oil Co.

Stocks acquired, which did not appear in the portfolio at the end of last September, included 2,000 Electric Auto-Lite Co., 8,100 Bell Aircraft, 6,700 Lockheed Aircraft, 3,700 Glenn L. Martin Co., 1,500 Colts Patent Fire Arm Manufacturing Co.

Net assets as of Dec. 31 last, at market value, totaled $33.97 per share, against $30.72 three months earlier.

Fidelity Petitions U.S. Court Dismiss Receivership Suit

WHEELING, W. Va. (AP)—The Fidelity Investment Association sought in Federal Court the dismissal of receivership proceedings, contending the suit was unwarranted and the receivership petition filled with "generalities and conclusions."

Austin V. Wood, chief defense counsel, told Federal Judge Baker those seeking a receivership held only 16 of the company's 100,000 contracts. He estimated the value of these contracts at $8,000 and the total value of all company certificates in excess of $34,000,000.

"The value of not one of these (16) contracts," he added, "warrants the filing of this highly major litigation and even the sum total of all the contracts is not sufficient to warrant this expense."

A group of Pennsylvania purchasers of investment loan contracts issued by the nation-wide firm asked the receivership Dec. 20. They charged the company "recklessly, carelessly and wrongfully" managed its accounts.

Charge Fraudulent Practices

The petition, supported by five intervenors, cited charges of fraudulent practices made against the 28-year-old Wheeling concern by the Federal Securities Commission. The company denied the SEC charges but agreed to an injunction prohibiting the practices.

Seymour M. Heilbron of New York, counsel for the petitioners and former Pennsylvania securities commissioner, urged the receivership, declaring:

"A receivership is necessary because shortly there will be judgments and attachments in other states."

Mr. Heilbron apparently referred to a statement of Edward Lamb, counsel for Alice P. Hutchinson of Toledo, Ohio, who intervened as a defendant, in which he said similar intervening suits would be filed in several states. Miss Hutchinson asked dismissal of the receivership petition, but requested an injunction to restrain the company from further operations until an audit had been made.

Petitioners Seek Receivership

Mr. Wood argued the petitioners had not asked the company to settle their claims, had not exhausted their rights in a court of law before coming to a court of equity and referred to the petition as a move for "a plain receivership."

Mr. Heilbron replied the petitioners wanted not only a receivership but "ordered" liquidation of the company's assets "from time to time in an expedient manner."

Mr. Heilbron contended the Federal Court was the proper place for the receivership action because the company was a trust organization.

"We are aware," he continued, "there are not sufficient funds to pay these obligations if all contract holders seek settlements."

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 16
Blackstone Savings Bank	Jan. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Home Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brockton Savings Bank	Jan. 16
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Jan. 18
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 4
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 10

Clear Road Ahead For Investors

At no time during the past 6 years have there been present so many factors to encourage investors as there are today. The emphasis now placed by the Administration on recovery rather than more reforms, is highly significant.

With the long accumulated backlog in heavy industries and with a co-operative Washington instead of the reverse, there is every reason to believe that both business and securities should rise substantially during the coming 12 months. This does not mean that investors can discard caution because some industries and corporations will do much better than others. It is here that THE FINANCIAL WORLD can be of exceptional value to you in separating the real bargains from the apparent ones.

With the addition of a Complete Investment Service Section in each issue of THE FINANCIAL WORLD we now are better equipped than ever before to help investors to buy securities advantageously and also to help them sell them when they reach an overvalued condition.

"GREATEST INFLATION *In 2 Decades Coming?*"

We will send you this much talked of inflation analysis; also "10 Stocks in Best Position for 1939" and "A Dynamic Market Factor" if you return this "ad" and $... for our next 4 magazines (including recently added Investment Service Section, and our latest stock ratings and data book. Better still, send $5 for 6 months' subscription including Advice Privilege.

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day	1,099,630
1939 volume to date	6,907,760
1938 volume to date	6,050,640

Aircraft Stocks Inspire a Mild Rally in Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—Stock market leaders were inspired with mild rallying courage today by an upward reversal in aircrafts.

The list trudged along rather sluggishly until the second hour when buying momentum increased and gains of fractions to around 2 points were widely distributed.

There was a subsequent slowdown as profit taking intervened and, near the final hour, top marks were substantially reduced. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 800,000 shares, smallest of the year to date.

Stocks well in front the greater part of the day were Douglas Aircraft, Sperry, Glenn Martin, United Aircraft, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem Youngstown, Chrysler, General Motors, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Anaconda, Phelps Dodge, Lee Rubber, Westinghouse, U. S. Gypsum, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Illinois Central, U. S. Rubber, Canada Dry, Celanese, Marshall Field and Consolidated Edison.

Supported in the curb were Lockheed, Fairchild Aviation, Montgomery Ward "A," Electric Bond & Share, and American Gas.

Aiding the aircrafts were renewed hopes the Government's rearmament plans would go through despite some opposition from legislative quarters. The President's defense message to Congress was expected tomorrow or next day.

Bond Decline Checked

Buyers were more plentiful in the bond market today and checked recent downward trends. Early fractional gains were extended to a point or more in most issues as the session entered the final hour.

Pressure either way, however, was not active as traders waited President Roosevelt's forthcoming message on armament needs.

U. S. Government loans found the going difficult. Some Treasury issues dropped back as much as 4-32ds of a point.

Picking up the thread of new year buoyancy for gains of as much as 1 or more were N. Y. Central 5s, Southern Railway 6½s, Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, St. Paul 5s, and Nickel Plate 4½s.

Laclede Gas 5½s ran up over 3 and the 5½s of '60 "D" more than Postal Telegraph 5s a minor fraction.

Baltimore & Ohio refunding 4s slipped a trifle and Northern Pacific 4s were narrowly lower.

Interest in foreign dollar bonds broadened as Prime Minister Chamberlain sped across Europe to see Premier Mussolini and changes were generally narrow. Some Italian and Japanese loans were under mild pressure.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market closed steady and generally higher today. British Woolworth shares moved up sharply following satisfactory earnings and dividend announcements, while the industrial group reacted after early firmness. Trans-Atlantics finished fractionally higher to two points down and British gilt edged funds were about unchanged. Oils moved irregularly. Foreign bonds were slightly easier.

Paris: Trading was small in the Bourse today and price changes narrow. Four and one half per cent rentes of 1937 advanced 110 centimes while others sold off. Bank of France, Suez Canal, and Royal Dutch finished slightly higher.

Liverpool: Wheat futures lost ⅛ to ½ penny today, affected by large offers from Argentina and a setback in corn prices. Shipments of Russian and Balkan wheats are expected shortly, following the reopening of navigation.

Weakness in Alexandria cotton prices was offset by steadiness at Bombay and local covering. Final quotations were 1 to 2 points down.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Jan. 10

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous rates as follows:

	Europe		
Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.67⅛	$4.67⅛	$4.8397
Cables	4.67⅛	4.67⅛	4.8397
France—franc	.0264	.0264⅛	†
Belgium—belga	.1690	.1691	.1695
Switz'ld—franc	.2261	.2259	$
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4008	.4011	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5441	.5441	$
Sweden—krona	.2404	.2408	.4537
Norway—krone	.2346	.2351	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2088	.2090	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.2367
Greece—drachma	.0087	.0087	.0220
Austria—schilling	†	†	.2382
Cz'ch'via—koruna	.0343	.0343	.0351
Finland—finm'k	.0207½	.0207½	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1895	.1895	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0422	.0422	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*	.2305	.2300	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0595	.0595	.2025
Chile—peso*	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2650	.2025	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3850	.3850	1.7519
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2724	.2727	.8440
India—rupee	.3492	.3492	.6180
Java—florin	.5454	.5453	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2925	.2925	*
Shanghai—dol	.1656	.1662½	*
Str. Stlmnts—dol	.5437½	.5442½	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9912½	.9919	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2075‡	.2075‡	.8440

* Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. † Not quoted. ‡ Free market. § Partly changed; new value not yet determined. * Paper fat. ‡ Nominal. †† Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Jan. 7: Receipts, $14,723,017.86; expenditures, $27,615,319.48; net balance, $3,035,964,737.89, including $2,400,096,210.02 working balance; customs receipts for the month, $5,138,446.36. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $3,099,138,616.76; expenditures, $4,745,284,136.59, including $1,570,889,616.96 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $1,736,145,519.83; gross debt, $39,502,543,964.78, an increase of $5,778,241.43 above the previous day; gold assets, $14,566,904,482.22.

Sets Lumber Hours Hearing

WASHINGTON (AP)—Administrator Elmer F. Andrews set for hearing Jan. 16 an application by three branches of the lumber industry for partial exemption from Wage Hour Act hours requirements on grounds their operations were seasonal.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	57¾	57¾	57¾	Jan 9
123¾	119⅝	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	1	45	45	45	Jan 6
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.20e)	3	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
24	14½	Adams-Millis (1¼a)	1	21	21	21	Dec 31
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	3	27	26½	26¾	— ¼
67⅞	40	Air Reduction (1a)	17	63½	62	62½	
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (1)	32	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
1⅜	⅞	Alleghany Corp	5	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
17⅞	5½	Alleghany pf xw	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
17⅞	6¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	3	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	1	12	12	12	Jan 7
21½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	2	17	17	17	— ½
29¾	14⅝	Allegheny-Lud Steel	6	26	25⅜	25¾	+ ⅛
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	8	11¼	10½	10½	Jan 9
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	1	185½	185¼	185½	Jan 9
12⅞	7	Allied Kid (1½)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
14⅜	8⅞	Allied Mills (⅝e)	2	13	12⅞	13	
13½	4½	Allied Stores	23	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
70¼	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	61⅛	61	61½	Jan 9
55⅜	34½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	29	45	43½	43½	— ¾
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	19	19	19	Jan 9
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	18	18	18	Jan 3
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	1	68½	68½	68½	Jan 9
28½	22	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	Jan 7
23½	10	Am Bk Note (1.20)	2	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
52	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (1)	13	51	49¼	49¼	—2
105½	70¾	Am Can (4)	6	100	99½	99⅞	— ⅛
176½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	3	174⅜	174⅜	174⅜	Jan 7
34⅞	18⅜	Am Car & Fdy	10	31⅞	31¼	31¼	— ⅝
57¾	27	Am Car pf (3½e)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
23¾	9½	Am Ch & Chl (.70e)	11	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
117	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	117	117	117	Dec 21
125	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	120	120	120	—2¾
9⅞	4½	Am Colortype	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
18	9	Am Comi Alcohol	9	10¼	9¾	10¼	+ ⅛
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	9	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
7¼	4	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 22
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
20⅝	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	15	15	15	Jan 7
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	5	18⅛	17½	17½	— ⅜
12¾	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Jan 9
15	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	15	14¾	15	
5⅞	2	Am Hide & Leather	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ¼
36	12	Am Hide & L pf (3½e)	2	30¾	30⅜	30¾	+ ¼
45½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	4	45½	45⅛	45½	Jan 9
2⅛	1¼	Am Ice	1	1½	1½	1½	Jan 9
20⅛	13⅛	Am Ice pf	3	14¾	14⅜	14¾	+ ⅛
8¾	4½	Am International	3	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
30⅜	12⅜	Am Locomotive	3	28¼	27½	27¾	+ ⅛
79	44	Am Locomot pf	1	74	74	74	Jan 9
17⅜	10	Am M & F (.20g)	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Metal	2	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
45	23	Am Metal (1e)	3	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
122	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	118½	118½	118½	Dec 13
7½	3¼	Am Power & Lt	9	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
47⅜	19	Am P&L $6pf(¾k)	6	41½	40	40¼	Jan 9
41½	16⅛	Am P&L $5pf(⅝k)	3	35¼	34¾	34¾	— ½
19⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	58	16⅞	16½	16⅜	— ⅛
24½	13	Am Roll Mill	20	21	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	1	70½	70½	70½	+1
20⅞	12	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	2	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
23½	7⅛	Am Seating (1½e)		19¼	19½	19½	Jan 7
58⅜	28⅛	Am Smelt & R (½g)	6	50½	49½	49⅞	+ ⅜
140	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	133	133	133	—1
61¾	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	61¾	61¾	61¾	+ ¼
40¾	16⅜	Am Steel Fdrs	26	37⅞	36¾	37⅛	— ⅛
17¼	8⅛	Am Stores	4	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
19	22	Am Stove (.40e)	1	15¼	15½	15¼	Dec
31	19⅛	Am Sugar Ref	3	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
117⅛	82	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	90	90	90	— ¾
20½	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18½	18½	18½	Jan 9
150¼	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	6	151	150⅜	150⅞	— ⅛
68¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	1	85½	85½	85½	+ ⅞
91⅜	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	1	89	88⅜	88	
152	130	Am Tob pf (6)	2	148	148	148	+1
3½	2⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	8	7⅞	7⅞	Jan 9
16⅝	6	Am Water Wks	19	13¾	13¼	13⅜	— ¼
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	4	82¾	82¾	82¾	+ ¾
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	12	6¾	6½	6½	+ ⅛
45	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	17	43½	41¾	43	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	33	33	33	Jan 7
42½	21	Anaconda (1⅝e)	81	34	33½	33¾	+ ⅛
64¾	29	Anacon W & C	2	53½	53½	53½	+ ½
21⅞	10¾	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
20½	10	Andes Copper (¼e)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Jan 5
4½	2	A P W Paper	4	2½	2½	2½	Jan 9
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	1	29¼	29⅛	29½	Jan 6
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	3	103⅛	103	103⅛	+1⅛
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	9	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	3	49¼	49¼	49½	—1
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
59⅜	24¼	Armstr'ng Cork(¾e)	22	53⅞	53¼	53⅜	+ ⅛
13	5½	Arnold Const (¾e)	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅜
8¾	5½	Artloom Corp	4	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
12⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	6	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	2	70	70	70	Jan 5
73½	48	Assd D G 2 pf	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	Jan 3
39½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	35	35	35	Dec
44⅞	22¾	Atch T & S F	16	39⅛	38½	38½	— ½
72	40	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	3	67½	66½	66½	Jan 9
30	14	Atl Coast Line	4	26¾	26¼	26¼	— ⅜
8½	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	4	8	8	8	
14½	6¼	Atl G & W Ind pf	8	14½	14½	14½	— ½
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	6	23½	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	107½	107½	107½	Dec
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (1⅛e)	17	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
48⅛	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	44¼	44¼	44¼	
68	36	Atlas Pow (2¼e)	4	65	65	65	Jan. 6
8	4½	Atlas Tack	3	6½	6¼	6¼	Jan 5
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	1	4	4	4	
5⅝	2	Aust Nichols	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jan 9
8½	2½	Aviation Cp (.18½e)	58	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
		B					
17¼	5	Bald Loco ct	41	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
11	4	Balt & Ohio	10	7⅜	7½	7⅜	+ ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	10	9¼	9	9	+ ⅛
36	24¾	Bangor & Ar (2½)	8	28½	28	28	—1
23¾	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	15	20½	20	20⅛	— ⅛
14	5	Barker Bros	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	5	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
21	9	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
19½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
102	90½	Beat Cre pf ww (5)	1	99	99	99	Dec 23
117	94½	Beech-Nut Packs (4a)	1	124	124	124	Jan 7
9	4¾	Belding-Hem (⅝e)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Jan 9
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	Nov 4
29½	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	95	27	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
21	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1.65e)	2	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
56	26⅞	Best & Co (2.32½e)	2	52¼	52	52	Jan 9
78⅛	39¾	Beth Steel	65	77	75⅞	76¼	+ ⅛
181½	123¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	173¼	173¼	173¼	
114⅞	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	114¾	114½	114¾	Jan 9
29¾	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	1	25½	25½	25½	Jan 9
24½	9¾	Black & Decker (½e)	3	21	20½	21	+ ½
19¾	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	13	16⅜	16	16	— ⅛
88¼	58¾	Boeing Airplane	19	32	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Br (1½e)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
14¼	9	Bond Stores (.60e)	2	14	14	14	+ ⅛
19⅜	15	Borden Co (1.40e)	10	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner (¾e)	38	29½	28½	28⅝	— ⅜
4¾	1½	Boston & Maine	2	2½	2⅜	2⅜	Jan 9
28	14	Bower Roll B (½g)	2	26¾	26¼	26¼	Jan 9
8⅜	4	Brewing Corp (⅜e)	2	6½	6⅜	6½	
16	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	14	15¼	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
37⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (1e)	16	29½	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat (3)	2	39	38½	38½	Jan 9
43	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	43	43	43	Jan 9
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan 7
12	3¾	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	6	9½	9¼	9¼	Jan 5
14⅜	6⅝	Bklyn-Man Tr	8	12	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
46¼	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	1	39	39	39	+1
3⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	5	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	2	33	33	33	Jan 9
14½	5½	Brun'wick-Balke(1e)	10	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	Jan 9
13⅛	5⅜	Bucyrus-Erie	12	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
7½	3¼	Budd Mfg	20	7½	7¼	7¼	
5¾	3	Budd Wheel	8	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
29	13¼	Bullard Co	4	27¾	27¼	27½	+ ¼
39	15½	Bulova Watch (2)	4	30⅝	30½	30½	
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	1	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
22¼	14½	Burr Add Mach(½e)	3	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2½	2⅜	2⅜	Jan 9
10	5⅜	Butler Bros	5	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	21¼	21¼	21½	
5	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jan 7
15⅜	6	Byers (AM) Co	2	12	12	12	+ ⅛
22	13	Byron Jackson (1¼e)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
		C					
24½	15⅛	Calif Packing	4	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	Dec 31
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jan 9
10⅞	5¼	Calumet & Hec (¼e)	18	8	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	2	16½	16½	16½	— ½
21½	12⅜	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	98	19⅞	18⅞	19⅝	+ ⅝
8⅜	5	Canadian Pacific	52	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (1¼g)	1	32	32	32	+ ⅝
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
22½	12⅜	Carpenter Steel (.40)	1	19½	19½	19½	Jan 7
4½	2½	Carriers & Gen(.05g)	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
107½	62½	Case (JI) Co (5e)	8	92	91	92	Jan 9
58	29⅝	Caterpil Tractor (2)	16	46	45¼	45⅝	— ⅛
106⅝	100⅛	Caterp Tract pf (5)	2	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	Jan 9
26⅝	9	Celanese Corp	49	23⅝	23	23⅛	+ ⅜
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	94	94	94	Jan 6
19⅛	12⅜	Celotex Corp	21	18½	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
28	18⅞	Cent Aguirre (1½)	3	22	22	22	
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	9	4¾	4¼	4¾	
14	6⅛	Cent R R N J	2	8½	8½	8½	Jan 7
8¾	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jan 9
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jan 5
59¼	26¼	Cerro de Pasco (1g)	11	49¼	48½	49	+ ¼
12½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	16	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	
33¼	18	Champ Pap & P	5	28¼	28	28	— ⅛
12¾	6	Checker Cab	1	8½	8½	8½	—1½
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (½g)	17	37⅛	36¾	37⅛	+ ⅜
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	88½	88½	88½	+ ⅛
48½	20	Ches Corp (½g)	2	23	22½	23	+ ⅛
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	½	½	½	+ ⅛
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	3	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
1¾	½	Chi & N West	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
5¼		Chi & N West pf	4	3⅜	3¼	3¼	Jan 9
1¼	⅛	Chi Great West	2	½	½	½	— ⅛
5⅜	2¼	Chi Great W pf	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 9
45⅞	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jan 9
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	5	½	½	½	
1⅞	⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	1	1	1	1	
19¾	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	3	18⅝	18½	18½	+ ⅛
39¾	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	2	37½	36½	36½	Jan 6
47	37⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	48	48	48	+1
1¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 6
2½	⅛	C R I & Pac 6% pf	4	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	Jan 9
2	⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	3	1½	1⅜	1⅜	Jan 6
12⅜	8	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	Dec 28
19¼	12	Chick Cot Oil (⅝e)	1	14	14	14	Jan 6
13½	3¼	Childs Co	3	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
88½	35⅝	Chrysler Corp (2e)	54	80⅝	78¼	79⅝	+ ⅜
13½	7¾	City Ice & F (1.40e)	11	10⅞	10½	10⅝	Jan 9
5½	2	City Stores	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
27½	10⅝	Clark Equip (⅝e)	3	22½	22	22	
30½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (1e)	1	27	27	27	Jan 7
60¼	32½	Climax Molyb(1.20a)	15	57⅝	56¾	57	— ⅛
28⅜	10½	Cluett Peabody(.85e)	14	27⅞	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
142⅜	105½	Coca-Cola (4½e)	8	131⅜	131⅜	131⅝	+ ¼
61½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58	58	58	Jan 9
17	7½	Colgate-Palm (½a)	6	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
104¼	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	3	103	103	103	—1
39¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1¼e)	4	33½	33½	33½	— ½
23½	9⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	4	21	21	21	Jan 9
22⅜	13½	Col Br'cast A (1¼e)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
22⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (1¼e)	6	16⅜	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
9⅞	5½	Colum Gas & El	26	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	76	76	76	Jan 9
19	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	4	13½	13½	13½	— ½
35⅝	25½	Col Pict pf (3¾)	9	28¾	28½	28¾	Dec 28
98½	83¾	Colum Carbon (4)	1	90	90	90	
89⅞	23	Comi Credit (4)	33	58½	54⅝	56⅛	—1⅞
108⅛	84	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	—1⅛
64	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	33	58⅜	56	57¼	—1⅝
112½	90	Comi Inv cv pf (4¼)	1	109	109	109	— ½
12¼	5⅞	Comi Solvents	19	11¼	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Com'with & South	35	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
53¾	25	Com & So pf (¾k)	1	48	47½	48	+1⅛
28	22½	Com'with Edis (1.60)	18	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ⅛
9½	3⅞	Conde Nast	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
29¾	15	Congol Nairn (⅝e)	2	29	28½	28⅞	+ ⅛
8¾	6	Congress Cigar	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec 29
26⅜	10½	Consol Aircraft (1e)	1	22¾	22½	22½	+ ⅛
10⅜	4¼	Consol Cigar (⅝g)	1	8¼	8	8	Jan 5
34¼	17	Consol Edison (2)	44

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Indicated Musica Brothers Guarded Crude Drug Unit

NEW YORK (AP)—Evidence indicating that two of the late F. Donald Coster-Musica's brothers closely guarded the McKesson & Robbins crude drugs department and the secret of its $18,000,000 in fictitious assets was developed by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

George Dietrich-Musica was an assistant vice-president and assistant treasurer of McKesson & Robbins, and Robert was head of the shipping department, both of them employed at Bridgeport, Conn.

Under questioning by Irving J. Galpeer, counsel to the SEC, Albert B. Ritts, senior accountant for Price, Waterhouse & Co., accounting firm, said he submitted a questionnaire on the business to John H. McGloon, comptroller of the firm, in 1935, 1936 and 1937.

Officers of the firm, Mr. McGloon disclosed in answering the questionnaire, took vacations, but either George Dietrich-Musica or Robert was constantly in charge of the crude drugs department.

The third brother, Vernard-Musica, was Canadian agent for the corporation and the crude drugs ostensibly were stored in five Canadian warehouses, revealed in the investigation as non-existent and merely mailing addresses.

Price, Waterhouse & Co., into whose accounting procedure the SEC is inquiring in its McKesson & Robbins probe, was paid $1,000,000 over a 10-year period.

George Dietrich-Musica was in charge of mailing out statements for accounts receivable, but Mr. Ritts said he never checked to determine whether the statements were actually sent. The accountant said he believed that even if the true situation had been discovered, the Musicas "would have given some answer which would have been acceptable."

George P. Wyman, assistant to Mr. Ritts, was questioned about the 1937 audit which showed 100 accounts receivable, totaling $1,579,143 without a single one overdue. Three of the accounts, totaling $38,800, were technically overdue when the audit was made. Mr. Wyman said, but George Dietrich-Musica explained that probably customers had taken the date of the receipt of their goods as the time when their credit allowance began to run.

Mr. Wyman said it did seem "a little unusual" to him that no accounts were overdue, but he had accepted the situation after checking back and learning that the same condition prevailed in prior years.

Coster-Musica, it was revealed in a preliminary report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation made to Irving R. Kaufman, used the name of "Mueller" in trying to negotiate for the sale of 2,000,000 Lee-Enfield rifles to a foreign power.

Odd Lots and Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅞	4	Conn Ry & Lt pf	10	8	8	8	Jan 6
76	55	Consol Cigar pf (7)	10	75	75	75	Dec 31
86⅞	71	Con Cig pr pf (6½)	40	86	86	86	Jan. 5
56	40	Corn Exchange (3)	130	52	52½	52½	— ½
92½	58	Crown Zeller pf (5)	360	91	90	90½	+1¾
13½	5½	Cuba R R pf	20	6	5½	6	Dec 28
87	58½	Cuban-Am S pf (2e)	10	65	65	65	Jan 6
83	48⅛	Cushman 7% pf(3½)	20	74¼	74¼	74¼	Jan 6
50	18	Cushman $8 pf	20	46	46	46	
111¼	102½	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	20	110	110	110	Jan 5
40⅞	25	Devoe & Ray A	170	32	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
35	28¾	Dixie-Vortex A (2½)	20	34½	34½	34½	
115	102	Duplan Silk pf (8)	10	111½	111½	111½	Jan 4
18½	11⅓	Duq Light 1 pf (5)	50	117½	117½	117½	Jan 6
173	157	East Kodak pf (6)	10	175½	175½	175½	Jan 3
111½	94½	Endicott-John pf (5)	10	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	Jan 9
64	62	Erie & Pitts (3½)	60	64	64	64	Dec 30
2½	⅝	Fairbanks Co	350	¾	¾	¾	M'y 16
11¼	3½	Fairbanks Co pf	20	6¾	6¼	6¼	Jan 9
84½	67	Fed Lt & Trac pf (6)	50	82½	82½	82½	
25	15	Filene's Sons (¾e)	10	17	17	17	Dec 28
109½	85	Food Mach pf (4½)	30	107¾	107¾	107¾	+ ½
91	50	Foster Wheeler pf	10	90½	90½	90½	Jan 7
58	25	Frank Simon pf	40	52	51	52	Dec 31
18	9½	Gamewell Co (¼e)	30	13½	13½	13½	Jan 9
97	85	Gannett Co pf (6)	20	96	95	95	Dec 28
136	115	Gen Baking pf (8)	20	134	134	134	Dec 30
130	108¼	Gen Cigar pf (7)	10	127½	127½	127½	Jan 9
50	25	Gen Gas & El cv pf	10	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
125	118	Gen-Mills pf (6)	30	125½	125½	125½	+ ½
110	101¼	Gen Print Ink pf (8)	30	107½	107	107	Jan 5
95	85	Gen Ry Signal pf (6)	40	90	90	90	Jan 6
34	13	Gen Steel Cast pf	10	29	29	29	+ ⅜
100	98	Gen Time pf (6)	100	100	98½	100	Dec 23
85	60½	Gold & Stock Tel (6)	60	70	70	70	Jan 6
72¾	52¼	Goth Silk Hos pf (7)	70	72¾	72¾	72¾	Dec 15
142	122	Gt West Sug pf (7)	100	138	138	138	Jan 9
40	35	Green B&Wpf(7½g)	10	49	49	49	Nov 1
60	35	Greene Can (3e)	10	40	40	40	Jan 5
35	30	Guantan Sugar pf	30	18	17¾	18	Jan 3
101	68¾	Hack W pf A (1¾)	30	32¼	32	32	
100	83	Hamil Watch pf (6)	10	100	100	100	Jan 7
140	120	Hanna (MA) $5pf(5)	20	100	100	100	Jan 5
75	50½	Harb-Walker pf (6)	30	138½	138½	138½	Dec 23
161	140	Helme (GW) pf (7)	10	72¾	72¾	72¾	Jan 9
135½	126¾	Hercules Pow pf (6)	10	159½	159½	159½	Jan 6
118	98	Holland Fur pf (5)	10	135¼	135¼	135¼	+1¼
108	102	Holly Sugar pf (7)	120	107¼	107¼	107¼	Dec 6
44	23	Ill Central LL (4)	170	44½	44	44	Jan 9
146	135	Inger Rand pf (6)	10	150	150	150	+7
98	80	Interch Corp pf (6)	30	92	91½	91½	
6	2¼	Int Ry Cen Am	50	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jan 7
48½	28½	Int Ry C Am pf (5e)	40	41½	40	41½	+2
83¼	63	Int Ry Cem pf (10e)	10	84	84	84	Jan 4
124	113¼	Int Dept Strs pf (7)	10	77½	77½	77½	Jan 9
		Island Creek pf (6)	20	123½	123½	123½	Jan 7
130	122	Johns-Man pf (7)	10	132	132	132	+2
123	118	Kan C Pow pf B (6)	20	121¾	121¾	121¾	Dec 9
91	63	Keith-A O pf (83⅓k)	10	85	85	85	Dec 28
100	80	Kendall Co pf (6a)	40	86½	86½	86½	Dec 13
35	15	Kinney $8 pf	10	35	35	35	Dec 14
19½	9	Kinney $5 pf (1½e)	20	15	15	15	
18	8	Laclede Gas	20	11	11	11	Jan 9
30	15	Laclede Gas pf	20	18½	19⅝	19⅝	Jan 5
120	95	Lehigh P C 4% pf(4)	40	115	115	115	Dec 23
107⅛	92	Loose-W B 5% pf (5)	20	105	105	105	Jan 9
154	125	Lorillard (P) pf (7)	20	152½	152⅛	152⅛	+1⅛
126	116⅝	MacAnd & F pf (6)	10	175½	124½	124½	Dec 19
9	7½	Manati Sugar pf ct	10	9	9	9	Jan 24
20⅝	5¾	Manh Ry mod gtd	160	15	13⅛	15	Jan 9
16	5¾	Market St Ry pr pf	80	7¼	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
165	156	Mathieson Alk pf (7)	190	164½	164	164½	Jan 6
97	75	Maytag 1 pf (6)	10	93	93	93	Jan 6
21	18⅛	Maytag pf xw (3)	20	21	21	21	Apr 22
95	70	McLellan pf (6)	130	92	92	92	Dec 27
80	55	Mead Corp pf (6)	20	70¾	70	70¾	Jan 5
30	¼	Mengel 5% pf (2½)	290	27¾	26½	27½	+1
16¾	11	Merch & Min Tr	20	15	15	15	Dec 31
111	76	Midl Steel 1 pf (8)	50	111½	110½	110½	— ½
117	109	Minn-H pf B (4)	200	111½	111	111½	Jan 4
1½	¼	Minn StP&SSM pf	30	½	½	½	Jan 7
117½	111	Monsanto pf (4½)	20	116½	116½	116½	+ ⅛
40½	25	Morris & Essex (3⅞)	10	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ¼
84¼	26	Mullins Mfg pf	20	40½	40	40½	Jan 9
110¼	95	Murphy (GC) pf (5)	10	108	108	108	+ 1
29	7½	Nash Chat & St L	30	23	23	23	+ ½
115¼	106½	Nat Dai P pf A (7)	30	115	114¼	114½	Jan 7
113½	105¼	Nat Dai P pf B (7)	20	110	110	110	—1
145½	127	Nat Lead pf B (6)	50	140¼	140	140½	+ ⅛
108¾	99½	Newberry 5% pf (5)	20	108	108	108	Jan 9
4¼	2	NY Dock	30	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ¼
11¾	5¼	NY Dock pf	10	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
120	101	NY & Harlem (5)	30	114	114	114	Jan 5
112	110	NY & Harlem pf (5)	10	112	112	112	Aug'22
63½	54	NY Lack & W (5)	10	56	56	56	Jan 5
40	34	NY Shipbldg pf	40	58	56	56	Jan 5
100	100	NY Steam $7 pf	20	100	100	100	Jan 5
88¼	85½	NY Steam $6 pf	30	86¼	85	86	Mar'23
110	100	Norf & West pf (4)	100	109	109	109	—1
93¾	75	Northern Cent (4)	20	84	84	84	+2
35	25	Northwest Tel (3)	20	26	26	26	Dec 28
41	12¾	Norw T&R pf (3½)	10	35	35	35	Jan 9
111½	83½	Omnibus pf (8)	20	105¾	105¾	105¾	Jan 5
147	122	Otis Elev pf (6)	10	137½	137½	137½	Dec 28
52	39¼	Outlet Co (3)	10	43½	43½	43½	
115	115	Outlet pf (7)	10	115	115	115	M'y 21
5¾	2½	Pac Coast	40	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 7
21½	10½	Pac Coast 1 pf	20	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Jan 9
9½	3¾	Pac Coast 2 pf	10	6	6	6	Jan 7
121	87	Pac Tel & Tel (6½e)	20	122¼	122¼	122¼	+ ¼
149	132½	Pac T & T pf (6)	20	147	147	147	—1
102	88¾	Paramine pf (4)	20	102	102	102	Dec 29
121	120½	Penn Gl S pf (7)	130	121	121	121	Dec 28
115¾	110	Peoples D pf (6½)	10	115¾	115¾	115½	Dec 30
38⅛	15	Pere Marq pf	20	31½	31	31½	Jan 6
43	17⅜	Pere Marq pr pf	60	35	35	35	Jan 6
3	1¼	Phila Rap Tr	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan 6
5¾	2¼	Phila Rap Tr pf	240	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	Dec 28
50½	32	Phillips-Jones pf	20	34	34	34	Dec 21
43	30¼	Phoenix Hos pf (3½)	10	36½	36½	36½	Jan 6
52	39	Pirelli (3.89e)	10	42	42	42	—2
17½	6	Pitt & West Va	60	14½	14½	14½	
90	90	Pitt CC & St L (5)	20	90	90	90	Jul 1"
75	41	Pitt Coke pf (5)	10	65½	65½	65½	Dec 28
166	163	Pitt Ft Wayne (7)	20	169	169	169	Dec 31
174	145	Pitt Ft Way pf (7)	10	169¼	169¼	169¼	+3¼
52	20½	Pitt Steel pf B	20	41½	41½	41½	+ ½
30	11½	Pitt Steel 5% pf	80	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
45	23	Pitt Steel pr pf	60	36¼	36	36	Jan 7
12	3¼	Pitt Term Coal pf	50	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Dec 2
122¼	114	Procter & G pf (5)	40	116¾	116½	116½	— ¼
152½	132	Pub S NJ 8% pf (8)	40	150	150	150	
11⅝	3⅝	RR Sec Ill Cen Stk	60	11½	11	11	Jan 7
58	34¼	Real Silk Hos pf	10	46½	46½	46½	Dec 22
69	40	Rens & Saratoga (8)	20	67½	67½	67½	Dec 29
85	65	Rev Grp & B pf	50	79	79	79	Dec 24
64½	45	Rev Cd& B 5½% pf	10	50½	50½	50½	Jan 4
58½	51¼	Reyn Tob (2.90e)	10	57½	57½	57½	
108	79	Safeway 7% pf (7)	10	105	105	105	Jan 9
99	68	Safeway 6% pf (6)	10	98	98	98	Jan 9
83½	58	Safeway 5% pf (5)	100	85	85	85	Jan 7
113¾	112½	Scott Paper pf (4½)	20	113	113	113	Jan 4
5¼	1¾	St L Southwest	40	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 3
7¼	3½	St L Southwest pf	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Dec 23
28¾	20⅜	Sheaffer Pen (1¾e)	30	30¾	30½	30¾	+ ⅛
122	45	Sloss-Sheffield (1e)	20	100	99½	100	+3
105	91	Sloss-Sheff pf (6)	20	103	103	103	
141	128	So P R Sug pf (8)	20	132½	132½	132½	Dec 30
46	29	Spalding 1 pf	40	37¼	37	37	— ¼
1937	Sale	Spear pf (5½)	10	75	75	75	Nov 30
45½	29	Spicer Mfg pf A (3)	10	45	45	45	Jan 6
70½	48⅛	Spiegel pf (4½)	50	68	67¾	67¾	— ¼
128	119½	Sun Oil pf (6)	90	125½	125	125½	— ½
49½	34	Talcott ptc pf (2¾)	40	44	42½	42½	Dec 28
56	35	The Fair pf	80	40	40	40	Jan 7
18¾	16	Thermoid pf	120	21	17¾	20⅛	+2⅞
44	16	Twin City R T pf	10	26	26	26	
118	110⅜	United Bisc pf (7)	20	118	118	118	Dec 30
80½	60	United Dye pf (7)	40	67	67	67	Jan 5
9¾	3½	U S Distributing pf	20	6½	6½	6½	Jan 9
73	162⅛	U S Gypsum pf (7)	30	174¾	174¼	174½	+1¼
47½	50	U S Tobacco pf (1¾)	50	45	45	45	— ¾
159⅛	134	Univ Leaf Tob pf (8)	20	160	159	160	Jan 7
83	27½	Univ Pictures 1 pf	20	68⅝	68⅛	68⅛	Jan 6
28¾	16	Vadsco Sales pf	30	19¼	19	19	Jan 5
112	97	Van Raalte 1 pf (7)	10	113½	113½	113½	Jan 9
57	40	Vick Shr & Pac (5)	10	57	57	57	Dec 28
1937	Sale	Vick Shr pf (5)	10	86	86	86	Apr 17
116½	105	Va El & P $6 pf (6)	10	115½	115½	115½	Jan 6
4½	1⅝	Va Iron C & C (5)	100	2½	2½	2½	Jan 3
15¾	5¼	Va Iron C & C pf	10	8	8	8	Jan 9
77½	37	Vulcan Detin (4½e)	10	68½	68½	68½	Jan 4
119½	116½	Vulcan pf (7)	50	119½	119½	119½	Oct 26
3⅜	1¼	Wabash pf B	100	2	2	2	Jan 3
45	20	Warner Bros Pict pf	10	38	38	38	
8	6¼	Warren Bros 1 pf	20	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 16
80	80	Webster E pf	20	80	80	80	Jul 9
1½	¾	Wells Fargo	590	1	1	1	
102½	70	West Penn El A (7)	10	91	91	91	Jan 9
103½	82⅞	West P E 7% pf (7)	10	105	105	105	Jan 9
97¾	74	West P E 6% pf (6)	10	91½	91¼	91¼	+ ⅛
126	117	West P P 7% pf (7)	20	123	122½	123	+1
119½	111½	West P P 6% pf (6)	10	116½	116½	116½	+1½
144	103	West E & M pf(3½e)	10	138	138	138	Jan 9
39	31½	Weston El Inst A (2)	20	39	39	39	Dec 14
60	60	Wheel & Lake Erie	10	60	60	60	Dec 2
90	65	Wheel & L E (5½k)	10	73¾	73⅜	73⅜	Dec 28
106¾	88½	Wisc El Pow pf (6)	30	106¾	106¾	106¾	Dec 7
72½	42	Worth P & M pf A	10	66	66	66	Dec 28
121¼	55½	Wright Aero (2e)	100	111½	109	110½	Jan 9
109	71	Yellow Tr 7% pf (7)	200	108	107½	108	+1½

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3⅜s '43-'40 reg	104.30	104.30	104.30
3	3⅜s '47-'43	110	109.31	109.31
4	3¼s '45-'43	109.31	109.31	109.31
10	4s '54-'44	110.4	110.3	1110.3
1	2¾s '47-'45	114.20	114.20	114.20
1	3s '48-'46	107.10	107.10	107.10
10	3⅛s '49-'46	108.31	108.31	108.31
10	2s '47	109.16	109.16	109.16
50	2½s '48	102.10	102.10	102.10
4	2½s '52-'49	105.12	105.12	105.12
30	2½s '52-'50	109.14	109.14	109.14
16	2¾s '54-'51	102.28	102.28	102.28
2	2s '55-'51	104.11	104.8	104.8
51	2½s '59-'55	107.13	107.11	107.13
3	2¾s '59-'56	104.22	104.21	104.21
55	2¾s '65-'60	103.20	103.19	103.19
110	2¾s '63-'58	102.28	102.25	102.26
		102.30	102.29	102.29

Home Owners' Loan

2	3s '52-'44	107.1	107.1	107.1

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
3	Adams Exp 4s '47	103½	103¼	103½
1	Adams Exj 4½s '46 st	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5	Alleghany cv 5s '44	81½	81¼	81½
28	Alleghany cv 5s '49	71	70¼	71
16	Alleghany 5s '50 st	37¼	37	37
1	Allegh Val 4s '42	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Alleg & West 4s '98	52	52	52
1	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110¼	110¼	110¼
7	Am & For P5s 2030	53	52¼	52½
2	Am Ice 5s '53	102	102	102
6	AmIGChem cv 5½s '49	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
13	Am T&T 5½s '43	111⅞	111⅝	111⅞
54	Am T & T 3¼s '66	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
1	Am T&T 3¼s '61	107¼	106⅝	107¼
23	Anaconda Cop4½s'50	103	103	103
5	Arm Del 4s '57	106¾	105½	105½
21	Arm Del 4s '55	98	97¾	98
28	AT&SF 4s '95	98⅛	98	98⅛
1	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	108⅝	108⅛	108½
3	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	91	91	
2	AT&SFRy&M 4s '65	101½	101½	101½
5	ACL cl 4s '52	98½	98½	98½
5	ACLine 4½s '64	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
1	Atl&Dan 2d 4s '48	67	67	67
3	Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	30½	30½	30½
1	Atl Refin 3s '53	55½	55½	55½
15	B&O rfg 6s '95	105	105	105
1	B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	21½	21¾	21½
21	B&O rfg 5s '95	21¼	21¼	21¼
1	B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	56	56	56
6	B&O 5s '96F	20⅝	20½	20½
1	B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	21	21	21
6	B&O 5s 2000D	19½	19½	19½
32	B&O cv 4½s '60	19½	19½	19½
1	B&O4sPLE&WV '41	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
22	B&O 5s SW '50	50	50	50
4	Bang&Ar cv 4s '51 st	36	35¼	35½
1	Bang&Aroo 5s '43	101½	101½	101½
5	Bell TPa 5s '48B	108⅞	108¼	108⅞
5	Bell TPa 5s '60 C	118	118	118
6	Beth Stl 3s '60	129⅞	129⅝	129⅞
15	Beth Stl 3¼s '66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
26	Beth Stl 3½s '52	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
3	Boston&Me 5s '55	100	99⅞	100
10	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	28	28	28
6	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '86	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Bkly UnEl 1st 5s'50	72	71¾	72
5	Bell TPa 5s '60 C	81¼	81¼	81¼
10	Bkly Un gCs 6s '47	103½	103½	103½
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	106¾	106¾	106¾
18	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	76	76	76
8	Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	94¾	94¾	94¾
1	Bush T Bldg 5s '60	107	106½	107
3	Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	52¼	52¼	52¼
1	Can Sou 5s 62	93¼	93¼	93¼
11	Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	96½	96½	96½
2	Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	115⅜	115	115
13	Can Nat Ry 4½s 55	119	119	119
5	CanNat Ry 4½s 51	117¼	117	117¼
13	Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	114¾	114¼	114¼
6	Can Nor 6½s 46	115¾	115¾	115¾
10	Can Pac 5s 44	123⅝	123⅜	123⅝
15	Can Pac 4½s 46	112½	112¼	112½
17	Can Pac 4s perp	98½	98¼	98½
3	Celotex 4½s 47 ww	82	81⅜	81⅜
1	Cen New Eng 4s 61	88⅛	88	88
2	Cen Pac 5s 60	33	33	33
6	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	60	58⅝	58⅝
2	Cen P Thru Sh L 4s54	75¼	75	75
3	CenRR NJ 5s 87	68⅝	68½	68½
16	Certain-td 5½s 48	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞
1	ChampFibP(38)4½s50	80¼	78¾	79¼
6	C&O 4½s 92	101⅜	101¼	101¼
17	C&O 3½s 96 D	121	121	121
8	C&O rfg 3½s 96E	97½	97½	97½
5	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	98	98	98
4	CB&Q 4½s '77	93	93	93
5	CB&Q gen 4s 58	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1	CB&Q 4s Ill 49	103½	103½	103½
6	CB&Q 3½s Ill 49 ~	99½	99½	99½
5	CB&Q 3½s 55 49 reg	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
7	Chic Gt West 5s 51	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜
35	CMSP & Pac 5s 75	23¾	23¼	23⅜
10	CMSP&P aj5s 2000	10¾	10⅝	10¾
1	CM&SP 4½s 89E	3	3	3
5	CM&SP gen 4s 89	27¼	27¼	27¼
1	CM&SP 5s 75 B	28	28	28
43	Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	25¼	25¼	25¼
7	Chi&NW 4s '87	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	15½	15½	15½
3	CRI&P 4s '88	3¾	3¾	3¾
		16⅞	16¾	16⅞

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	CRI&P 4s '88 ct	16½	16½	16½
9	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	8¼	8¼	8¼
2	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1	CT Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	56	56	56
1	Ch Un Sta 4s '63 ID	108	108	108
3	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	102	102	102
26	Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	90	89½	90
1	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	89½	89½	89½
1	Cinn Gas & El 3½s '67	110¼	110¼	110¼
13	Cin Gas & El 3½s '66	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
6	CCC&StL 4½s '77	80	80	80
25	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	88¼	88	88¼
2	Clev Un Term 5s '73	79¾	79¾	79¾
1	Clev Un Ter 4½s '77 C	74¾	74¾	74¾
1	Colmbia Gs 5s '52 May	95½	95½	95½
15	Colmbia G 5s 1961	95	94½	95
1	Comi Cred 3¾s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	Comi Cred 2¾s '42	103½	103½	103½
9	Comi Inv Tr 3½s '51	107	107	107
4	Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	108⅛	108	108⅛
73	Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
8	Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107¾	107	107
1	Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
28	Con Edis 3¾s '68	106⅛	105⅞	106⅛
12	Con Edis 3½s '48	106¾	106½	106½
6	Con Edis 3½s '58	105	105¾	106
19	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104½	104	104½
19	Consum Pow 3½s '70	108⅛	108¼	108⅛
1	Consum Pow 3½s '67	108¾	108¾	108¾
2	Consum Pow 3½s '65	107½	107½	107½
5	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1	Container 5s '43	99½	99½	99½
29	Continent Oil 2¾s '48	109¼	109	109¼
1	Cuba RR 7½s '46	44¼	44¼	44¼
5	Cuba R R 5s '52	38	38	38
1	Day

Arms Embargo: Rival Factions Hold Rallies at Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

fessor at the Catholic University of America, and Miss Aileen O'Brien, former Red Cross worker behind the Franco lines. They had Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, on the platform with the speakers.

On the list of committee members were the names of Alfred E. Smith, Ellery Sedgwick, Editor of the Atlantic Monthly, W. Cameron Forbes, Former United States Ambassador to Japan and Archbishop Curley of Baltimore.

Monsignor Sheen was received by President Roosevelt at the White House this morning. The latter presented the case for his organization to the President.

The pro-Loyalists packed their smaller Masonic Temple auditorium. But the National Catholic Welfare Conference not only packed Constitution Hall, biggest auditorium in the City, but had two or three thousand standing around outside. Roman Catholic school children were brought from as far as Baltimore to swell the crowd. All told there were about 8,000 who turned out to cheer speakers wherever something friendly was said about General Franco or his Insurgents, and maintain a complete silence on the subject of Loyalists.

The pro-Loyalist group speeches came out in strong fashion for lifting the Spanish embargo on the grounds that it was essential to the self-interest of the United States, as well as essential to the survival of democracy in Spain.

Emphasis on Neutrality

The opposing group, although its strong sympathy for General Franco was clearly apparent from the tenor of remarks and the placing of applause, nevertheless took the official position that it is interested only in preserving American neutrality by keeping the embargo in effect.

Edward J. Heffron, Secretary of the Committee, stated that it is "solely and simply committed to the position that the embargo on shipment of arms to either side should not be lifted in any manner, for the reason that that would be a definitely partisan act which would (1) be dangerous to the peace and security of the United States, and (2) would be giving aid and comfort to the persecutors of religion in Spain."

Miss O'Brien drew a sharp distinction between the behavior of the two factions in Spain toward churches and the Roman Catholic clergy. Mr. Laughlin declared that Communism was more important on the Loyalist side and Fascism on the other. Mr. Conboy argued from the legal side of the issue.

Fascist Threat Seen

At the rival Masonic Temple rally a resolution was adopted declaring: "We believe that the point of greatest danger at present is Spain, because if the Fascists for whom Franco is the tool succeed in crushing the Spanish people, a direct avenue of propaganda and incitement to Fascism will have been opened to Latin-American countries."

Archbishop Curley of Baltimore conducted a separate feud of his own with Fernando de los Rios, Spanish Ambassador, who early yesterday extended an invitation to Archbishop Curley and several other prominent Roman Catholics to visit Loyalist Spain and see for themselves that churches are open and that priests are actually alive and going about their religious duties.

The Baltimore prelate replied with a public statement that Ambassador de los Rios "is a common, ordinary liar," adding: "I guess he would have me come over wearing my clerical collar—and get murdered."

Munkacs Truce Declared

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Jan. 10 (AP)—A temporary truce was declared yesterday in the sporadic warfare over Czechoslovak and Hungarian borderlands.

An official dispatch said both the Carpatho-Ukrainian and Hungarian forces agreed to withdraw two kilometers (1.24 mile) from the demarcation line in the Munkacs sector where fighting occurred Friday.

The agreement was reached at Chust, Capital of Czechoslovakia's eastern Province of Carpatho-Ukraine, according to the message to Prague.

It was further agreed that only customs officers would remain in the disturbed zone and that an exchange of prisoners would be made immediately.

Inquiry at First Hand

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Jan. 10 (AP)—George Kennan, Secretary of the United States Legation in Prague, left yesterday for Chust, Capital of Carpatho-Ukraine, to obtain a first-hand impression of conditions in the eastern Autonomous Province of Czechoslovakia.

The United States Legation is the only foreign diplomatic mission taking such a step.

Tangled crosscurrents in Carpatho-Ukraine recently have included charges by Hungarians of German influence there, border battles with Hungarians at Munkacs and Ungvar, and Polish protests against Ukrainian anti-Polish propaganda. Czechoslovaks have charged that Hungarian reports of disorders in the region were exaggerated to give the impression the Province wants to quit Czechoslovakia and join Hungary.

Jury Indicts 68 For Alcohol Ring

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—Indictments charging 68 defendants with complicity in the operations of a central New York alcohol ring alleged by Government agents to have defrauded the Treasury Department of $5,000,000 in taxes were handed up here Jan. 9 by a federal grand jury.

The indictments, found at Auburn during October, charge the ring with operating 28 stills in several upstate counties, U. S. Attorney Ralph L. Emmons said.

Mr. Emmons quoted Treasury agents, who have been investigating the ring's activities for more than a year, as saying that the illicit alcohol was sold through underworld channels in Utica, Watertown, Albany, Newburgh, Plattsburgh, Olean, and Oswego, as well as through outlets in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Canada.

Salvatore Falcone and his brother, Joseph, both of Utica, were named by Mr. Emmons among the "leaders" of the ring.

Hundred Warplanes Bombard Chungking

SHANGHAI, Jan. 10 (AP)—Japan's air force today subjected Chungking, China's provisional capital, to bombardment by nearly 100 warplanes. It was Chungking's fifth air attack.

Meanwhile, the first public peace move by one of the Japanese-chosen regimes in occupied territory appeared in the form of a statement by Wen Tsung-yao, President of the Legislative Council of the "Reformed Government of China" at Nanking.

The Nanking appeal declared the fate of the scores of millions inhabiting the provinces wholly or partially under Japanese occupation, as well as those still adhering to the Chiang Kai-shek regime at Chungking, depended upon events of the near future.

The Japanese already have indicated that they hope to make such regimes the instruments of a peace which nominally would be between Japan and China even though the Chinese continued their resistance, now in the nineteenth month.

Ship Crashes Bridge

ST. GEORGES, Del., Jan. 10 (AP)—The freighter Waukegan crashed into the Du Pont Highway Bridge across the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal today, tumbling the span into the waterway and fatally injuring a bridge employee.

The Maritime Commission said the impact stove a hole above the water line in the vessel's bow, wedged in the wreckage of the steel bridge. The freighter and the tangled wreckage of the bridge blocked the waterway. Highway traffic between Wilmington, 16 miles to the north, and Southern Delaware points was detoured over the Summit Bridge half a dozen miles to the west.

Wage-Hour Official Named

WASHINGTON (AP)—Earle W. Dahlberg, Atlanta, Ga., has been appointed Chief of Field Operations for the wage-hour law. Mr. Dahlberg will supervise the activities of field representatives and regional offices. He was formerly Deputy Administrator of NRA and recently connected with the Coal Commission.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

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FOR PRINTING — *Efficiently Produced Reasonably Priced and Always on Time You Need* — THE X PRESS — Northumberland St., Darlington — Phone 3217

DERBY

Telephone No. 3385 — F. Holden & Sons Ltd. — The Great House Furnishers — 58-64-66, Babington Lane, DERBY

For Quality at Reasonable Charges Try — IRONGATE STORES LTD. — GROCERS and PROVISION DEALERS — 39 IRONGATE Phone 1277

HALIFAX

There is no need to have your hair dried through Permanent Waving. Visit the Up-to-Date Salon of — ANNE HORNER — 5 Northgate, Halifax (over Smith's Dry Cleaners) — and have a 1938 Macdonald (Pure Steam) Permanent Wave



J. Collinson & Co., Ltd. — 8 Silver Street, Halifax — Phone 4447 — *Exclusive Footwear* — Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines) — STANDINGS Ltd. — General Provision Stores — RESTAURANT, CAFE — Station Square — Branch Stores 0, West park Tel. 4390

BEN SMITH — Carpets, Linoleums, Loose Covers, Curtains and Pelmets — *Down Quilts Re-Covered, Bedding Remade* — 77, Station Parade — Under the Verandah Ring. 4889

HUDDERSFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Huddersfield 671 daily except Sunday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Harry Blackburn — MARKET PLACE — Presentation Bouquets a Speciality — Grams "Bouquets Hudd" — TEL. 158 — ART FLORIST



TEL. 659 — BLACKBURN'S — Victoria Lane — HIGH-CLASS FLORISTS FOR YOUR REQUIREMENTS — SEEDS—FLOWERS—BULBS — Members of F. T. D. A.

Get that Personal Attention Which We Consider Is Your Due — GREGG'S LAUNDRY — SHEEPRIDGE Phone 663

H. ROBINSON & SON — for Autumn Cereals, Tinned Vegetables (all kinds), Pure English Honey, Appella Apple Juice — Cloth Hall St. and Westbourne Rd., Marsh

HULL

"MATTAMAC" Light Weight MACS, 15/- and 21/- — "DUNLOP" RAIN COATS 42/- 63/- 84/- — STREFFORD'S — Paragon St. and Arcade, and 570 Beverly High Rd. — TEL: 34615

Oxtoby & Johnson Ltd. — FISHMONGERS and POULTERERS — *Licensed Dealers in Game* — 36 WATERWORKS STREET

W. A. Smalley & Son — 243 Beverley Road — PRACTICAL SHOEMAKERS and EXPERT REPAIRERS

LEEDS

For Service and Quality try — MIDGLEYS — FAMILY BUTCHER — 211 Stainbeck Rd. — 346 Scotchall Rd. — 87 Sheepscar St. — Phone 42958 — Also at Main Street, Burley-in-Wharfdale, Phone 3143

Try E. HUTTON — *COAL MERCHANT* — FOR GOOD COAL and COKE SMOKELESS FUEL — 191, BECKETTS PARK DRIVE — Headingley, Leeds 6 — Phone 52128

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS — Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realise the value of his advertising investment.

ENGLAND

LEEDS (Continued)

WALTER BARKER LIMITED — *For Good Groceries and Provisions* — 19 Roundhay Road, Leeds — 253 Roundhay Road, Leeds — Hyde Park Corner, Leeds — 87 Great George Street, Leeds — Street Lane, Roundhay — 194 Harrogate Road, Chapeltown — 416 Harrogate Road, Moortown

LIVERPOOL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Birkenhead 4365 12:30 to 1:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COOPERS — "The Modern Food Store" — CHURCH STREET — for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

Speirs & Gledsdale Ltd. — PRINTERS — Stationers — Bookbinders, etc. — 18 Cable Street — Tel. Central 4066 (2 lines)



HATS OF DISTINCTION — Day and Evening Gowns, Coats, Sports Wear — 12 Allerton Road, Liverpool — Phone Wavertree 139

MANCHESTER

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone SALe 3016 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cliftons — CHOCOLATES — are chocolates of outstanding quality — *Obtainable at the Clifton shops in Manchester and district.* Also Bolton, Blackburn, Preston, Carlisle, etc.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE (FRANK DRURY LTD) — SALE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS — *Commencing January 2nd* — St. Ann's Place MANCHESTER

Carpets Furniture — "EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY — "HONEST UNDER THE COVER" — *Double and Triple Sprung All Double Hair Stuffing* — Divan Chairs from £4.17.6 — Settees from £8.19.6 — 100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0 — 10 Model Rooms — Two acres Showrooms — J. & J. SHAW LTD. — 70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

J. Edwards & Son LIMITED — 61 Deansgate — 5 Barton Arcade — ARCH MOULDED SHOES — Fitted Scientifically

CHARLES COOK — Moult House, Moult Street Manchester 2 — DURING JANUARY — 20% DISCOUNT FOR CASH — From 7 gns. suit £5 18.0 — To 10 gns. suit 8 gns.

Herbert Harrison Ltd. — (Incorporating Raeper & Plowman) — *Ladies' and Gentlemen's* TAILORS — The House for Clothes of Quality and Distinction — 73 Mosley Street, Manchester

SQUIRREL RESTAURANT — 65 DEANSGATE (Bla. 3720) — *Good Meats—Moderate Prices* — Lunch from 1/6 — Devonshire Afternoon Tea 1/, High Tea 1/6 — Our own Confectionery, Cold Meats, Etc. are on sale at the Counter

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

SEYMOUR BREWIS — 27 EASTFIELD ROAD, BENTON — Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Linen, China, Carpets, Hardware, Furniture — Orders on — RELIABLE CITY HOUSES — Monthly payments. Other installments as desirable — Removal Estimates. Phone 61670

Enid — 3, LOVAINE ROW — Barras Bridge — Newcastle-on-Tyne — Telephone 26911 — Gowns, Sportswear — Specialising in the Value Offered at 3½ and 4½ gns.

C. H. BROWN Ltd. — *Grocers—Stationers—Newsagents* — Acorn Road, Jesmond — Newlands Road, Jesmond — Brentwood Avenue, Jesmond — 1, Railway Street, Jarrow — 225, Whitley Road, Whitley Bay

FOR GOOD FURS — *Consult a Practical Furrier* — Remodeling, Renovating, Cleaning etc. — Hilda Common — 44, West Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 4 — Tel. 34348

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

ENGLAND

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (Continued)

SLATERS BLUE LINE TAXIS — 8d per mile — *No Extra Charges* — TEL. 22111 — Central Station, Newcastle

W. L. ARGE & SONS, Ltd. — Printers and Stationers — Paper Merchants — 52, Shields Road West — Newcastle-on-Tyne Tel. 55520

J. B. MENNIE — JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH — 9 New Bridge Street Tel. 22452 — ANNUAL STOCKTAKING SALE — *Many Genuine Bargains* — Substantial cash discounts during sale only.

NOTTINGHAM

GET THE PICK OF THE MARKET . . . FROM MARSDENS — GROCERS FOR 'THE QUALITY' — NEARLY 70 BRANCHES IN NOTTINGHAM & DISTRICT

ENOCH STEPHENS — *Painter and Decorator* — 14 Wordsworth Road, West Bridgford — PHONE 85514 — *Notice of Proposed Work Will Be Appreciated*

CAKE DECORATIONS — TABLE STATIONERY — CARDS *in Great Variety* — HORNSEY — 18 GOLDSMITH STREET

SAVOY CAFE — SOUTH PARADE

OLDHAM

J. A. Bardsley LTD — 43 YORKSHIRE STREET — OLDHAM

ROCHDALE

J. W. DUTTON — INSURANCE BROKER — SOUTH PARADE, ROCHDALE — Endowment, Fire, Motor, etc.

SHEFFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Telephone 31232, daily except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OXCROFT — Britain's Best — HOUSE COAL — E. A. STEVENSON LTD. — 141, Norfolk Street, Sheffield 1 — Phones 23184, 23185, 23186 and 23128

FAULKS — *Famed Shoe Service* — Agencies for well-known brands *including* PORTLAND SHOES of QUALITY — *Repairs Prompt Service* — 934 Ecclesall Road

J. W. Shaw & SON — *The Confectioners at* HUNTER'S BAR *and Branches*

Telephone 20790 — Alfred Grindrod & Co. — *Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineers* — 122-126 CHARLES STREET

22331—Phone — HALLAMSHIRE COAL — 14 Wharf St.

FURNISH and DECORATE AT JOHNSON & APPLEYARDS LIMITED — When Price and Quality Are Considered Together — THEIR VALUE IS UNBEATABLE — Let them submit you an Estimate Free of Cost. — LEOPOLD STREET TEL. 21374

Permanent Waving, Manicure, etc. — Marian Cooper — PINSTONE ST. TEL. 25826

Fresh Home Made Chocolates — E. G. STAUBER — Cream Cakes, French Pastries — Al. Home Made — Cafe, George Street off High Street — 76 Pinstone Street

Gown? Hat? Coat? — Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ENGLAND

SOUTHPORT

A New Year Event — BROADBENTS WINTER SALE — *Bargains in All Depts.*

Burton & Nixson Ltd. — *Family Grocery Stores* — LUSHUS — 41, London St., Southport — Choice selection of Fruits, Fancy Fruits, Biscuits, Cakes, Crackers, etc. — PHONE 2153 — EST. 1881

STOCKPORT

GEO. MEANLEY, (Proprietor, J. T. Green) — *Footwear Specialist* — 6 Gt. Underbank, Stockport — Agent for Portland, Recitve, Diana, Masc.d Footwear

CLAYE & SON — 24 LITTLE UNDERBANK — ALL CLASSES OF PRINTING — Visiting and Invite Cards, Playing Cards and Whist Drive Cards, Note Paper and Note Headings, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Binders and Special Rulings.

YORK

CENTRAL HEATING (All Systems) — A. E. Challenger & Co. — HOT WATER SUPPLY PLUMBING — St. Michael's: Chambers Spurriergate — Tel. 3934

Scotland

EDINBURGH

ELECTRIC LIGHT — Installations for town or country house carried out carefully and economically by experienced men. — *Examinations and Estimates Free* — James Gray & Son — 89 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH

Wallsend Coal	50/-
Dunfermline Splint Coal	48/-
Best Household Coal	44/-
Warriston Blackband Coal	42/-
Blackband Washed Nuts	39/-
Treble Washed Nuts	37/-

Special prices for 3 tons and upward

Andrew Stewart — Heriothill Depôt, Warriston Road — Tel. 23890

See Beauty Expressed in your home, through our decorating service. — MIDDLETON & SON — *Decorators* — 22, DUBLIN STREET Phone 27900

GLASGOW

COUPAR'S — Sale of Furs — NOW IN PROGRESS — Genuine Reductions in All Furs and Fur Garments — Low prices quoted for all alterations and repairs during this period — 241 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow C. 2. Tel. Douglas 2389

HAIR MATTRESSES — Cleaned and Re-made Into Spring Interior in Super Damask Tick. — 65/- 75/- 95/- — A. GARDNER & SON, Ltd. — 36 JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW, C. 1.

ELECTRICAL — Installations and Repairs to all industrial, commercial and domestic premises. Fittings, Appliances and Lamps, etc., supplied. — HUGH M. FULTON — 300 SWANSTON STREET, S. E. — Bridgeton 3470-1

WENDY'S — TEA SHOPS — Snack Suppers are now served in Sauchiehall Street Shop till 10:45 p. m. Light Music provided in the evenings. The West George Street Shop remains open as usual from 8:30 a. m. until 7 p. m. — WENDY'S LTD. — 245 Sauchiehall Street — 104 West George Street

WILLIAM BLAIR — *FAMILY BUTCHER* — We stand for perfection in Quality and Service — 22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON — TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

Call and Hear the HAMMOND ORGAN at the SOLE AGENTS — J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO. — 226-230 Sauchiehall St., Glasgow — Also at 141-143 High St., Ayr. — 5 Gilmour St., Paisley

Annual Sale — JANUARY 2nd to 28th — Furniture, Carpets and Fabrics — MUIR SIMPSONS LTD. — 309, Sauchiehall Street — Phone Douglas 755

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue



Poppet Finds His Match

A Story for Children

Mister Timothy had named him Poppet.

Mister Timothy made toys out of wood. All day he sat in his little shop with his tools and his paint-pots, fashioning cows and pigs and little men and little women out of wood.

One day he fashioned Poppet and sat with him in his hand. "You're a funny fellow," he chuckled. And Poppet was, for although he was made of wood he could move his arms, his legs and his head. He could even bend his knees.

"A funny fellow," Mister Timothy repeated. "I wonder what the other toys will think of you." Mister Timothy set Poppet on the bench beside them. "Heigh-ho," said he, "it's time to shut up shop for the night."

Poppet did not move. Poppet sat very still between a wooden cow and a wooden pig. He heard Mister Timothy go out shutting the door behind him. He heard Mister Timothy turn the key in the lock—then—much to the surprise of the wooden pig he began jumping up and down, waving his arms and kicking his feet.

The toys did not know what to make of him. All the little wooden men and women stared. Mister Timothy had never fashioned a wooden toy like this.

"See how nimble I am," said Puppet. "I can dance, I can kick, I can climb." Up to the top of the bench he went and onto the window sill. One, two, three and he turned a somersault, then another. He might have turned a third but for a tall glass of water that was in the way.

"Ha," grunted the wooden pig, "he can't jump over that."

"Why not?" Poppet asked. "A cow jumped over the moon!" He made a running leap from the window sill. Wheee, up in the air he went and plop! right into the glass of water!

The glass was tall and round and the water in it came up to Poppet's chin. The wooden toys laughed and Poppet spluttered and splashed. He made such a spluttering and splashing they thought he would knock the glass over but he couldn't get out.

It grew dark in the little shop and the stove got cold. Outside the wind began to blow and Jack Frost painted pictures of white trees on the window panes. "Winter has come," the wooden pig grunted and straightaway fell asleep. So did the other toys so—at long last—did Poppet standing up in the glass of water.

The toys slept so soundly that the sun was shining bright when they waked. Instantly they thought of Poppet. Instantly they looked up to the window sill. The glass stood there just as it had the night before but the water in it had frozen fast.

"Look at Poppet," the little wooden man cried, "look at him!"—quite as if those toys hadn't been staring at him wide eyed. There was Poppet standing in a cake of ice. He couldn't move his hands, he couldn't move his feet, he couldn't move his head.

"Hey, Poppet," the toys cried, "what will you do now?"

Poppet gazed down at them and answered,

"In spite of my skill
As I jumped about
I can only wait now
Till the sun thaws me out."

In Lighter Vein

Right First Time

The bus had to pull up very suddenly; a taxi behind could not stop and gently bumped into it.

The taxi-driver jumped out and, running to the front of the bus, proceeded to tell the driver what he thought of him.

The bus-driver remained silent until the taxi-man had finished: then he leaned out and said, very gently: "I thought you'd be cross!"

Good Trick!

"Now, sir, you can hear the watch ticking. Are you satisfied that it is in the handkerchief?" asked the conjurer.

"More than satisfied," was the reply. "The watch I gave you hasn't gone for six months."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Political Pie

Jackie: "Daddy, you just said a lot of successful candidates would soon be eating political pie. What is political pie?"

Dad: "Well, son, it's composed of applesauce and plums."—Wall Street Journal.

Hm-m!

Suitor (to prospective father-in-law): "I'd like to have your daughter's hand, sir."

Prospective Father-in-Law: "What is your profession, young man?"

Suitor: "Why, I'm an actor, sir."

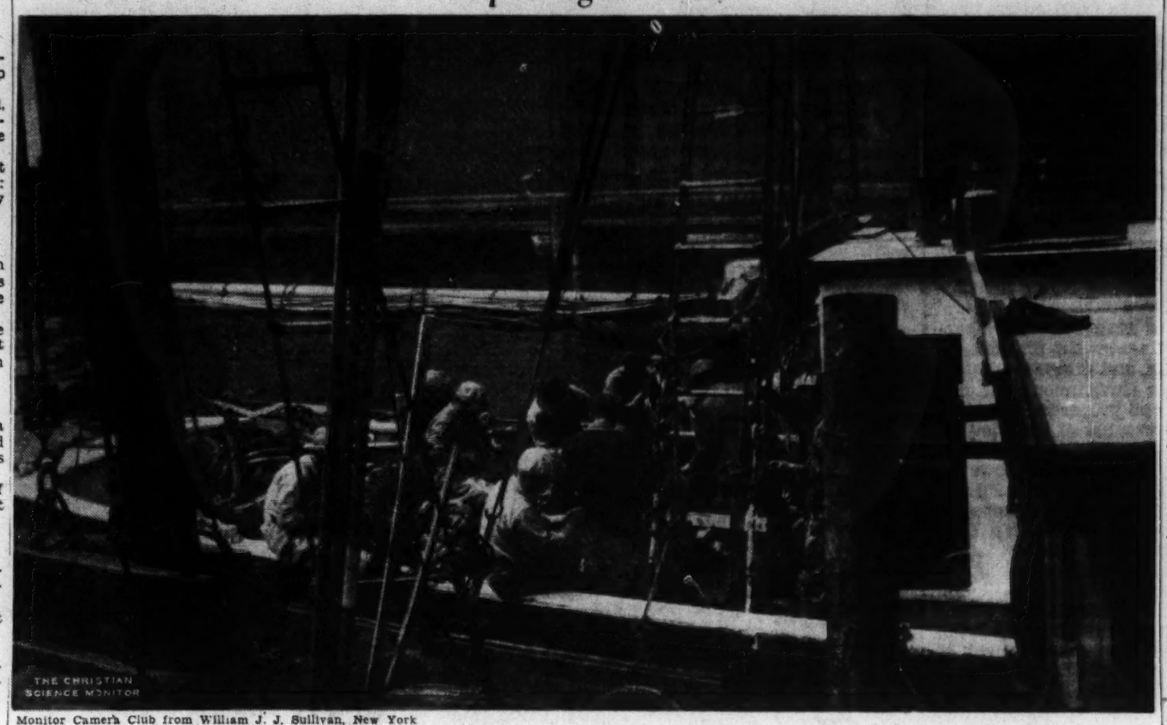
Prospective Father-in-Law (irately): "Well, get out before the footlights."—Wall Street Journal.

The Link

"What's that piece of string tied round your finger for, Bill?"

"That's a knot. Forget-me-knot is a flower. With flour you make bread, and with bread you have butter. This is to remind me to buy some pickled onions."—Winnipeg Free Press.

Repairing the Nets



Monitor Camera Club from William J. J. Sullivan, New York

Scene at the Fulton Fish Market, New York City

Party Fun

Detective Game

Here's a party game that is quite new, and your party will be a riot if you introduce it to the crowd. It's one that the grown-ups will get a big bang out of too.

Gather the guests together and get a pack of cards and start dealing them around, face downward. Whoever gets the Ace of Spades is the culprit. The one who gets the King of Hearts is the Detective.

The Detective announces himself but the Culprit is silent.

The Detective goes out of the room and all the lights are put out.

The Culprit who has pocketed the Ace of Spades, moves about in the darkness. He finds his victim and presses the card into his or her hand. The victim then screams, and if he or she is a good actor, finally falls in a heap on the floor.

In ten seconds the lights are switched on and the Detective comes into the room to solve the mystery. He may ask the guests any questions he likes, and all but the Culprit must answer truthfully. The Detective is allowed three direct challenges: "You did it!" If the Culprit is challenged, he must admit it. If Sherlock Holmes does not detect the Culprit in the three tries, he is recalled from the case.—Athalie D., Los Angeles.

Quotation for Today

LOOK before you leap if you like,
But if you mean leaping, don't look long.

—ANON.

A True Comparison

Ruskin once remarked that many people read the Scriptures as the hedgehog gathers grapes. According to the old monks, he explained, the animal rolled over among the grapes and carried off what happened to stick to its spines.

"So your hedehoggy readers roll themselves over and over in their Bibles," he contended, "and declare that whatever sticks to their spines is Scripture, and that nothing else is. But you can only get the skins of the texts that way. If you want their juice, you must press them."

Brevities

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: The secret is out. The vogue for men's napkins, the size of a postage stamp, which have superseded the good old-fashioned bed-sheet variety, was inspired, I'm told, by the dry cleaners.

Detroit News: Among her Christmas gifts a small resident of the neighborhood says she got a kitten that purrs like her father's new electric razor.

Sneddon in Union Oil Bulletin: Oh, they were happy times. What did we care if the grass turned green in the spring, and our Christmas jewelry did the same thing two months earlier.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: With an income of $25,000 a month, Douglas Corrigan rooms in a low-priced hotel, eats a nickel lunch, and rides to and from his work in a bus. Why can't the spendthrift walk?

Vocations

Builder's Laborer

"Willingness to do anything" is a help, but is not enough to keep a man employed long in the building industry. Even a laborer, to be successful must consciously or unconsciously practice the following skills:

1. Deference. He is not ashamed to say "sir" to carpenters and mechanics of all kinds. He avoids interfering with the work by asking needless questions.

2. Vocabulary. He knows the names of the things the carpenters ask for.

3. Responsibility. When he sweeps up the debris where the carpenters have worked, his rubbish pile does not have in it any single small tools, hinges, or other pieces of hardware. These and usable lumber have been picked out and set aside.

With such skills, normal strength, and willingness to do a few errands on the way home, the workman will find himself hired where others are turned away.—Roy C., Pacoima, Calif.

A Garden of Virtues

After all, whatever mysteries may appertain to mind and matter, it is bravery, truth and honor, loyalty and hard work, each man to his post, which makes this planet habitable.—Augustine Birrell.

Did You Ever Wonder

What a Sea Horse Is?

The sea horse is by no means a marine relation of old Dobbin. It is definitely a fish.

Even if a sea horse could learn to get along without water to breathe in, he would not be of much use in breaking sod and the like. It was not his size that earned for him the appellation "sea horse," for he is but 3 to 6 inches tall.

The likeness, however, is found in the fact that his bony head with its bright yellow eyes is quite reminiscent of that of a horse. In the matter of head, by the way, the sea horse differs from other fishes. The head of the sea horse is freely movable, and is set at an angle to its body; while other fishes have heads which are integral parts and simple continuations of their body.

The sea horse has a tail, but he does not use it to brush off flies. Instead, he uses his tail to cling to sea weeds and grasses, using it as an anchor. The sea horse is not a very strong swimmer and he uses his prehensile tail to cling to objects while he rests, and thus escapes the danger of being swept away by the currents or tides.

The sea horse swims in an upright position very much as though he were standing on his forward-curling tail. This erect carriage is just the opposite to that assumed by the member of his family known as the pipefish. The pipefish is long



and slim and eel-like, and by standing on his head and letting his reed-like body sway with the movements of the water, he closely resembles the waving blades of sea grass around him. This resemblance is his chief hope of escaping the unwelcome attention of the various other fish which would like very much to have a dainty pipefish for dinner.

The sea horse may be found in rocky pools off the coasts of Florida and the West Indies and around the continent of Australia.—W. P. Keasbey.

What They Say

Keep Busy

"Show me a happy person and I'll show you a busy one."—B. C. Forbes.

Now Is the Accepted Time

"Tomorrow is promissory note, and yesterday is a canceled check. Act today!"—F. D. Amburgh.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



A Tale of New York

Newsweek Magazine

New York

Eleven years ago, when William J. Reilly was assistant manager of the Roxy Theater in New York, he observed that an elderly woman was always first in the morning line for the opening of a new picture. One day, as a mark of kindness, he took the aging fan inside before the box office opened and gave her a front seat to watch the stage-show rehearsal. She sat through that, through the feature picture, and the public performance of the stage show. Thereafter the same arrangement continued.

In 1932 the Roxy closed temporarily. Reilly lost his job and the elderly woman patron never saw him again. She transferred her movie going to the Radio City Music Hall, where she won the right to a similar early seating privilege. There a tiny brunette ballerina, Rosalie Spatcher Kniskern, noticed the curious visitor and frequently went down to chat with her in idle moments.

A few weeks ago, just after she viewed "You Can't Take It With You," the little old woman passed on, and it turned out that she was Edna Morss Allin Elliott, eccentric and wealthy widow. Last week her lawyers revealed that Mrs. Elliott had left the bulk of her estate—estimated as high as $1,000,000—to the two theater folk who had befriended her.

Mrs. Kniskern squealed ecstatically at the news. In contrast, Reilly did his unwitting best to dodge good fortune. Down on his luck for six years, he had wound up as a $52.-a-month attendant in the Veterans' Hospital, the Bronx. When Mrs. Elliott's attorneys tried to bring him the good tidings, he stalled them for days—fearful they were summons servers chasing him for old debts.

Odds and Ends

Who "Invented" the Chalk?

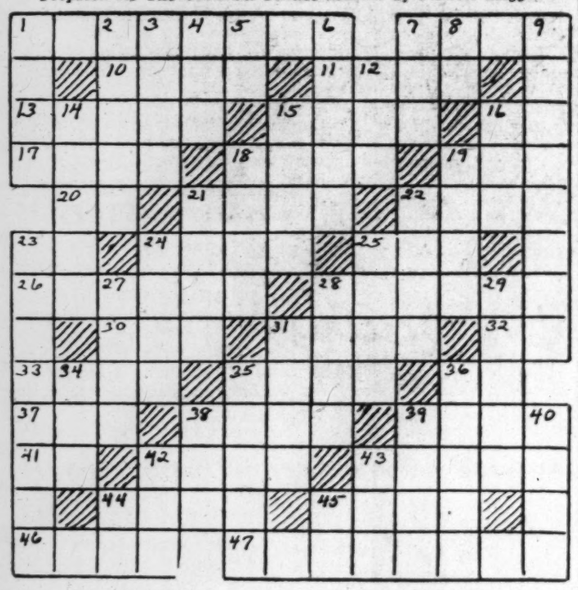
The Rev. Samuel R. Hall of Concord, Vermont, who founded there the first normal school in America, was the inventor of the blackboard and eraser.

Facts About Diamonds

A full-cut round diamond has 58 facets, inclusive of the culet, the top and bottom of the stone. Single-cut diamonds have only 18 facets.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who were once the leading people in all Greece?
7—What does a kid grow up to be?
10—What was surname of Annabel, of Poe's poem (poss.)?
11—What kind of gas is used in dispelling mobs?
12—Delhi is capital of what country?
15—How did Dryden describe kings on their coronation day?
16—Royal Navy (abbr.)
17—A charge on property for satisfaction of a debt is what?
18—What might you find in the Transvaal mines?
19—If you sang to Mr. Bolt, what would be his first name?
20—Upon.
21—City set on what "cannot be hid"?
22—What title is prefixed to name of an English marchioness?
23—What gulf indents northwestern part of Siberia?
24—Who was first wife of David Copperfield?
25—What is sesame?
26—Who was third son of Nahor and Milcah?
28—What cloth derived its name from town of Calicut?
30—What is a German river flowing into North Sea?
31—What nursery rhyme character was quite contrary?
32—Within.
33—Who folded their tents and stole away (sing.)?
35—What was last to fly out of Pandora's box?
36—What is the symbol for chromium?
37—Where did Yankee Doodle stick a feather?
38—Who wrote "The House by the Side of the Road"?
39—God is likened to what in Ps. 94:22?
41—Book of Daniel is in what division of Bible (abbr.)?
42—If you were in Scotland, who might be walking with a lad?
43—What dish is made by reducing boiled food to a pulp?
44—In mythology, Clotho was youngest of three what (sing.)?
45—What Roman patriot and philosopher was born in 95 B. C.?
46—King of what city opposed passage of children of Israel?
47—Who was first Roman emperor?

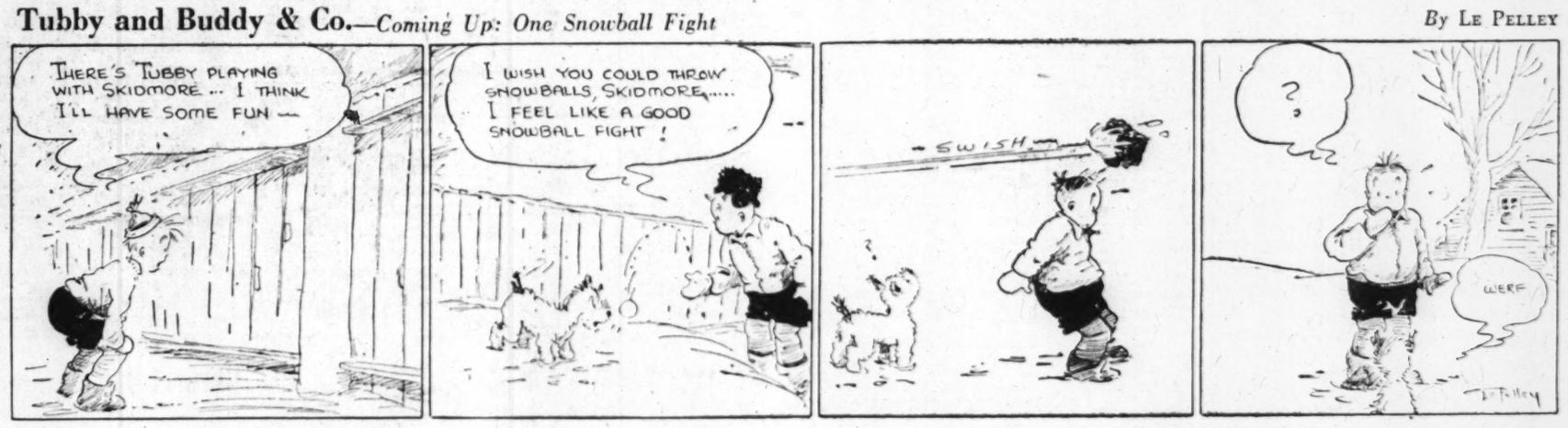
Down

1—If you owned a felucca, would you sail, wear, or play it?
2—Who was hero of Longfellow's "The Courtship of Miles Standish"?
3—What is the strap used to govern a horse?
4—To make what did Polly put the kettle on?
5—While.
6—How did Lowell describe the nights in "The Courtin'"?
7—Who was Jacob's seventh son?
8—What separated "The Lady" from "The Tiger" in fiction?
9—Who succeeded Wordsworth as poet laureate?
12—At what part of a play do you look for the epilogue?
14—Who was Amphion's wife?
15—What Russian peninsula is between White Sea and Arctic Ocean?
16—Shreveport is on what river?
18—According to Zechariah, who is one of those who will play in streets of Jerusalem?
19—What island is sometimes called little Java?
21—What implement is associated with man of whom Edwin Markham wrote (pl.)?
22—What is one of plants mentioned in Bible?
23—What State bounds Texas on north?
24—"A sheep before her shearers" is described how in Isa. 53:7?
25—What did enemy sow among wheat in Matt. 13:25 (sing.)?
27—What may you eat either fried, broiled, or roasted?
28—In baseball, what head coverings are worn by players?
29—What sorceress is mentioned in Homer's "Odyssey"?
31—What Norwegian seaport, on Christiana Fjord, exports lumber?
34—What rodent resembles a mouse?
35—Who was first of the minor prophets?
36—What French artist was famed for his landscapes?
38—Heywood said what "is in the fire?"
39—What are left by wheels on dirt roads?
40—In music, what is the tonality of certain scale (pl.)?
42—Who grows up to be a man?
43—What French city is noted as a winter resort?
44—Musical note.
45—What weight is equal to one 100th of a gram (abbr.)?

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Coming Up: One Snowball Fight*

By Le Pelley



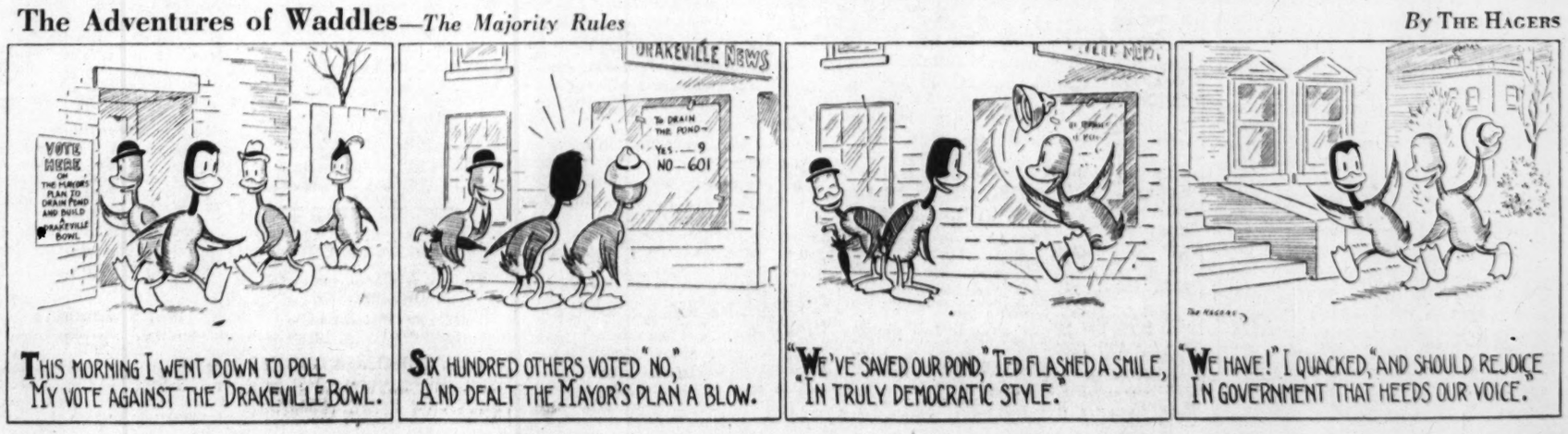
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Office Antic*

By Carmack



The Adventures of Waddles—*The Majority Rules*

By The Hagers



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Aid and Comfort

AMERICANS will welcome the news that moral suasion has ended the situation by which the United States was supplying airplanes for Japan's bombing of Chinese civilians. The National Munitions Control Board reports that applications for licenses to export planes and parts to Japan ceased during November. This was in response to Secretary Hull's appeal to aircraft makers to stop this sorry business.

There have been some questions as to whether Japan was the only nation engaged in bombing civilian populations. The American people would be glad to cease aid to any such bombing. But Japan was a clear-cut case. Moreover American public opinion's strong opposition to the whole of Japan's war in China gave the State Department unquestioned support in this appeal.

With the intensification since Munich of American feeling about some of the allies of Japan, the same public opinion may now demand cessation of plane exports to Fascist countries. Certainly before American air fleets are developed on the scale now being proposed in Washington to match German air armaments, American exports of planes and motors to Germany should cease. The amount of these is in question, but one estimate recently published was to the effect that hundreds of German military planes are powered by American engines or engines built on plans licensed by American companies. Nearly $3,000,000 worth of air equipment went to Germany from 1932 to 1936.

The State Department has belittled the amount of American aid to Germany and has said that the granting of export permits is mandatory under the Neutrality Act to nations not at war. Two questions are involved here. One is how far planes and motors listed by the State Department as for civil aviation have been devoted to military use. There is some evidence that planes used in the bombing of Spanish towns have had American motors. Also it may be asked whether American supplies of civil aviation have not facilitated military aviation in Germany. The other question is whether the State Department can use its moral suasion also to stop exports which aid Fascist arming. Either that should be done or the Neutrality Act should be amended.

Craft Unionism Pleads

NINE amendments to the Wagner Act or National Labor Relations Act will be urged at this session of Congress by the American Federation of Labor. The first of these, probably more important to the Federation than all the rest, would make it mandatory for the National Labor Relations Board to grant bargaining rights to any class or craft of employees which might wish to select its own representatives.

This is basically a demand to protect the advantages of skill in industry. By John L. Lewis's Congress of Industrial Organizations it will be described as an effort to maintain a "labor aristocracy" of a few craftsmen to the neglect of the interests of millions of semi-skilled or unskilled workers. The traditional craftsman feels that his hard-won wage standards are likely to be sacrificed if thrown into the lump with negotiations for the working conditions of a much larger number of loosely organized and less indispensable employees.

Rather a novel turn in the situation has appeared, however, in reports that some employers have come to favor the industrial or one-conference method of negotiating with representatives of all grades and groups of their employees at once, though they once preferred to deal with the more established and conservative craft unions. The fact is that both the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. have experience already in meeting the problems presented by the division of interests between the crafts and the masses.

Industrial unions such as the United Mine Workers have long negotiated a wide range of labor rates for different grades of work from common laborers to engine operators. Among some Federation unions it is the practice to hold joint negotiations with certain employers or employer groups so that the contracts negotiated for several crafts in a single industry may all run concurrently, may balance up the various scales and may iron out in advance the jurisdictional conflicts between unions which sometimes penalize an employer through no fault of his own. Unless the A. F. of L. is prepared to guarantee some extension of this practice, it is not in a strong position to urge stripping the NLRB of discretionary power to determine the size of the bargaining unit.

"COURT RULING FAVORS TAXPAYER," says a timely headline. Of course this doesn't make the filling out of income tax sheets any less irksome, but that "it can happen here" makes the process seem a little less dangerous to the sometimes bewildered victim of a living wage.

Oil and Pan-Americanism

OUTCOME of Standard Oil Company of Bolivia's case against the Bolivian Government disputing expropriation of American-owned oil properties will be watched in the United States with an interest that transcends the material value of the property as well as the question of strictly Bolivian-United States relations. The case is now before Bolivia's Supreme Court.

Expropriation of Standard Oil properties in Bolivia antedates the Mexican oil land expropriation, and differs from it in that the Bolivian Government declares that it seized the oil properties in consonance with, and because of violation of, the contract covering the concession.

In a more important respect, however, the issue is similar to that pending between the United States and Mexico. It is one more test of Pan-American relationship. Indeed, Bolivia already is reported to have entered into trade agreements with neighboring countries on terms which seem to assume the retention of the oil properties by the Bolivian Government, so that a readjustment of the status of these properties would have repercussions over a wide field.

It has not yet become necessary for the United States Government to make representations to Bolivia since the oil company has not exhausted the resources of the Bolivian courts. It is to be hoped that diplomatic action will not be required.

The United States at Lima—and before Lima in its patient attitude toward Mexico—has shown that it wants to live up to every reasonable implication of the good neighbor policy. But it had to face, in proposals which would have denied aliens all diplomatic support in pecuniary disputes with Latin-American countries, a trend which might endanger the rights of its nationals the world over. These proposals were shelved for further study. Lima has at least provided an atmosphere in which this thorny question can be discussed to the benefit of Pan-American understanding.

Toward a Radio "Yardstick"

CAREFULLY worded announcements extolling the value and virtues of "network broadcasting," repeating this phrase at frequent intervals, marked the December 31 broadcast of the NBC Symphony Orchestra, the National Broadcasting Company's finest sustaining feature, playing to a vast countrywide audience. Thus was made probably the first public acknowledgment, albeit approached obliquely, of the seriousness of the situation facing the American networks discussed in three recent special articles written for the Monitor.

Were these announcements the beginning of a campaign to build up in the minds of the American public a pro-network attitude which could be called on if governmental action should threaten the present radio structure due to "monopoly" charges?

For years the idea of governmental operation of radio has been discussed by certain groups opposed to what they feel are abuses of the American system, with advertising appeals the major point of criticism. The British system of tax-supported radio with no advertising has been cited as the desirable alternative.

During the last five years the competitive nature of the American system has brought about excellent programs. At the same time leaving this potent medium for the communication of cultural and informational programs entirely in the hands of commercial interests causes misgivings. The Monitor articles from Washington discussed one proposal for breaking up the present system by extending the existing four networks under three managements to six networks under six entirely separate managements. This multiplication of networks suggests a plan which might combine the best in American practice with the best in British practice.

This would call for the setting aside of one of the six new networks as a governmental system to operate as an honest yardstick for the broadcasting industry. The public would have the constant opportunity to compare governmental with private commercial broadcasting and take its choice. Canada has a somewhat similar arrangement, but its governmental network accepts commercial programs, so that it is in competition with the commercial stations.

A Government-operated network in the United States would of course have to be paid for by the taxpayers. Good programs and station operation come high. But it is argued that this would be public expenditure for the public good in a regulatory way. Such a network should tend to keep commercial announcements in line and to encourage better programs on the other networks if its standards were kept high.

There are, of course, many pros and cons, but with criticism of radio still continuing, with a desire on the part of many people not to leave the entire broadcasting structure in the hands of commercial interests, proposals to experiment with a Government-operated network yardstick may win popular support.

NEWSPAPERS are about to test a new kind of paper made of straw pulp. Ought to be excellent for publishing the results of straw votes.

New Utopia

Book News of the Day

COMMANDER STEPHEN KING-HALL, in OUR OWN TIMES, 1913-1938: A POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY (London: Nicholson and Watson. 12s. 6d.), looks forward to the gradual emergence of a world from which competitive nationalism will have been banished, a world in which everybody's wants will be fully supplied and "the body-keeping business" will absorb a "negligible proportion of their thoughts and energies."

Bringing this about will take time, he agrees, because success must depend upon "widespread realization amongst the community that the profit-making urge can be relegated to the background in men's minds and replaced by the notion that when and if an individual does his duty towards the community to the best of his ability, the community has the duty of ensuring that proper provision is made for the well-being of the individual."

* * *

As a first move toward reform he would develop and extend the functions of such boards as those which are already in charge in Great Britain of the radio services, the electricity supply, the London Transport organization, and other comparable public utilities.

"There is every indication," he says, "that within the next 20 years force of circumstances will necessitate the establishment of some form of central economic body, which will co-ordinate the activities of the various boards which will direct the great basic industries and services. The state will control policy, but, at any rate to begin with, it will be excluded from the practical administration of the undertakings."

International politics, Commander King-Hall goes on to say, must be regulated to correspond. Collective security will have to be achieved by means of co-operation among the nations, and especially by the United States and Britain acting together in a world society in which national sovereignty will be subordinated to international law.

Peace too will have to be organized, for—like war—it demands sacrifices and is not to be taken for granted.

* * *

Such a condition of affairs can only be established, he holds, under democracy. "It cannot be said too plainly," he adds, "that there can be no compromise between the principles which are at the root of democracy on the one hand, and the totalitarian system on the other."

If the democratic system is to prevail, he also says, we must realize the necessity for "universal education for citizenship, whereby the individual may learn that freedom for self is only obtained at its maximum when all other members of the community enjoy the maximum political and economic freedom."

The volume in which Commander King-Hall propounds this argument surveys political world history from pre-war days up to the second week of October, 1938. This survey is comprehensive, acute, and well-informed.

A specially useful feature is a "selected chronology" containing some 5,000 references.

E. C. C.

Man on Horseback



To Go On Farther

OF THE accounts I have read concerning the expedition led by Francisco Vazquez Coronado to discover new lands and cities in what is now the American Southwest, I prefer that of Pedro de Castañeda. He was a man of discernment and imagination, and he had the advantage of not writing his story until twenty years had elapsed after the great journey was made, so that while he might err in the matter of a date or a name he could look back through a mellow haze and remember those lands as they were, or should have been.

For, he says, "I always notice . . . that for the most part when we have something valuable in our hands . . . we do not prize it as highly as if we understood how much we would miss it after we had lost it, and the longer we continue to have it the less we value it."

As every schoolboy knows, they found no glittering towns, no ruler who sat beneath a tree, lulled to sleep by the tinkle of golden bells. What magical towers, what midas city existing without roads or commerce, did they really expect to discover on the trackless prairie? Instead, there were poor Indian villages and barren mountains rising from a sun-blasted plain.

There were scorching, waterless days, and sudden blizzards that buried the army as it slept. There were hailstorms that scattered the horses, and a treacherous guide who was seen to "talk to the devil in a pitcher of water." There were difficult rivers to cross, and a limitless flat country where a man was as if set down in a saucer with the blank horizon at the rim. Cactus and other prickly plants grew there, and weirdly humped, shaggy cows flowed over it like a dark sea.

* * *

It is not strange that they found little to prize in that new land, those disappointed gentlemen who had ridden confidently out of Mexico with Coronado, or that they turned their faces homeward for the most part without regret except that they had not found that which they sought. Still, Castañeda, looking wistfully backward, continues:

"But after we have lost it . . . We have a great pain in the heart, and we are all the time imagining and trying to find ways and means by which to get it back again. It seems to me that this has happened to all or most of those who went on the expedition. . . . Since they came back . . . time has given them a chance to understand the direction and locality in which they were, and the borders of the good country they had in their hands, and their hearts weep for having lost so favorable an opportunity."

The borders of the good country. The cactus blossomed with a fierce and amazing brilliance, the violent storms passed over, leaving newly washed air like nothing on this earth. Here was something imperfectly sensed, incomprehensible; a silence that called with a thousand voices, something to summon a man back when he had forgotten the trivial discomforts that had once obscured it. And just over that saucer rim, the horizon, what might have been there?

"Granted that they did not find the riches of which they had been told, they found a place in which to search for them and the beginning of a good country to settle in, so as to go on farther from there . . . I have known several . . . who amuse themselves now by talking of how it would be to go back and proceed to recover that which is lost."

* * *

But of course they could never get back, however much they might lounge on the plaza in Mexico City and talk of it. They had come once upon a blank page whereon anything might be written, and their mark was already made; made, if by nothing else, by the horses that had escaped so that henceforth the Indians would follow the buffalo on horseback instead of on foot as they had done through unrecorded centuries.

Nearly four hundred years have passed since Coronado's men discovered, and rejected, the high plains, but their subsequent longing for home strikes a note as fresh as yesterday. There appears to be a fascination in the space, the unimpeded view, of the prairies that renders men uneasy but from which they never fully escape. And that is, and has been since Pedro Castañeda noted the peculiarity, a country from which one may forever "go on farther"; and surely nothing could be fairer than that.

MARY ZIRKLE

North . . South . . East . . West

Political Party Balances

By Frank L. Perrin

THERE was quite general agreement among political observers and forecasters, long before the 1938 elections in the United States, that no accurate estimate of the results of these elections could be based on known or previous party alignments. A count of the votes cast, the definite shifting of political party control in many of the states and the lessening of New Deal strength in both houses of Congress, confirm the belief, previously expressed, that past alliances have, at least for the moment, been definitely broken. The balance of political power seems to be shifting, with indications that the results, nationally, recorded in 1932 and 1936, will not be duplicated in 1940.

From the tenor, if not from the exact words of President Roosevelt's sparkling address at the annual Jackson Day dinner in Washington, it is quite apparent that even so astute and observing an analyst as the Chief Executive has been forewarned of defection in the ranks to which he has called millions of volunteers. It is interesting, realizing that he is aware of the disunion among his followers, that the weight of his argument in urging unity was that defeat threatens unless accord can be re-established.

* * *

The people of the United States have quite definitely and emphatically indicated that the issue which must be met is one of much greater importance, and that it transcends the survival or defeat of any single political or partisan group. Many who have gained or are gaining a somewhat calm realization of what has contributed helpfully to the growth and progress of the nation as a whole, its industries, its schools and colleges, its general welfare, its actual prosperity despite its periods of unrest and worry, seem somehow to have agreed that it is not by some sudden revolutionary process, some newly-discovered panacea, that economic equality can be legislated into human experience.

An analysis of the president's Jackson Day speech confirms the conclusion that the unity which he urges as an insurance against his party's defeat in 1940 must be in respect to those policies which he, rather than the veteran leaders of the old Democratic Party have proposed and defended. It is because many of these men and women of the older school seem to have become convinced that there is much in the familiar curriculum of both politics and economics that is worth retaining or restoring, that the continuity of the newer school is threatened.

* * *

Is it easily explainable that this show of doubt or division has become discernible? One in sympathy with the progressive aims of the New Deal, to which the President emphatically recommits the fate and future of the Democratic Party, could hardly insist that in operation or in definable results, it has accomplished what has been promised. A political party or a political bloc or faction is held to strict account by its passive adherents. The gradual disintegration of the Farmer-Labor group in Minnesota, the ascent and descent of the La Follette Progressive Party in Wisconsin, indicate, as numerous so-called third party movements have proved in the past, that only conspicuous success and the ability to meet recognized national needs can justify a departure from familiar national programs of government and management.

No substantiated charge of inconstancy or partisan disloyalty can be lodged against those of the President's political household who seek, in the present Congress, to reflect what they interpret as a popular and increasing desire to return to former strategic positions in the national arena. The shifting balances indicated at the polls are signals which are not to be ignored by those who represent the people in Congress. These are the mandates which dictate the course of law-making.

Among the old-school Democrats in both Senate and House there are those who will still insist, despite the Jackson Day warning, that the prospects of future party victories depend, in the final analysis, upon the convictions of the people and not upon the solidarity of any single political group or faction.

The Wide Horizon

Lamp in Lima's Window

By Roland Hall Sharp

LIMA, PERU

WHATEVER else the Eighth Pan American Conference did or failed to do, it relighted the lamp of the conference method. Strong differences of opinion clashed across the table, but Lima adjourned with the lamp—far from being dashed to bits before dictatorial demands—shining brighter than ever.

On the world stage, conference and consultation form the substance of democracy. Men representing nations meet in full equality. They sit around tables and work out solutions. Failing this, they adjourn for later efforts toward peaceful settlement.

The Pan American Conference had before it subjects on a score of fronts that might easily have shattered the conference and inter-American unity. It was not an easy conference, nor one automatically safeguarding the method of peaceful negotiation. Enough clashes occurred to reveal the powerful interests in play. Aside from the pressure of Fascist diplomacy, against which the Declaration of Lima is directed, at least three American powers are seeking to increase their influence in the hemisphere.

* * *

They are the United States, Mexico, and Argentina. None of these powers has territorial designs, certainly as long as national security can be safeguarded otherwise. All three of them—Mexico as leader of the Leftist movement which it desires to see expanded in Latin America; Argentina as self-nominated candidate to supply Latin America with an indigenous leader to replace the United States as time goes on; and the North American giant as one who has laid aside his club—are working in their own ways to influence the continent.

Time was when the ultimatum method ruled in American relations. Lima's triumph is that embryonic conflicts were not permitted to harden into bristling hatreds.

Early in the conference, or rather, just before the conference, hair bristled on the back of many a neck. Argentina let it be known in no uncertain tones that the Roosevelt arms declarations were extreme, in the Argentine view. Peru, host to the conference, and Ecuador, its northern neighbor, were so near conflict over a vast jungle area and coastal lands that Ecuador down to a few days before the opening day refused to name delegates to Lima.

* * *

Within two days the atmosphere had cleared so remarkably that Lima seemed headed for a large measure of routine and tedium, due to the foreknowledge that most of its controversial topics were slated for the pigeonhole.

Foreign Minister Cantilo of the Argentine, and Secretary Hull, saved the conference in those crucial first days by their mutual agreement on certain essentials, chiefly that if any actual menace from abroad neared these shores, Argentina would be on the side of American independence.

But the story was not told. Wording of the Declaration of Lima dragged through days and nights of heated debate. The conference method met its severest test, and came through with an agreed text. If less powerful than the majority of American nations desired, it at least maintained unity. The continental understanding brought out by exchanges of views is in fact more valuable, illuminating, and directive than the words on paper. A step may be faulty, or partially misdirected, but it will be realigned when the guiding methods are right.

At least in this, Lima lighted a lamp.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Extending the Domestic Systems

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There no longer can be any vestige of doubt about it—peoples that abhor war and feel justified in resorting to it, if at all, only in the last extremity of self-defense, are hopelessly and permanently at a disadvantage in trying to "police" the world by nationalistic, balance-of-power expedients, against peoples that have been rigorously conditioned to glorify war.

Logically and inescapably, therefore, if we wish to see an adequately policed and orderly international community—at least, to the extent to which we are accustomed, internally, in every civilized country—must we not extend our domestic systems of courts and police to the international plane?

Must we not establish a system of international courts and police, give those courts complete and final jurisdiction over every foreseeable contingency that may arise between or among nations?

In other words, must we not create an international, or over-national, authority with enough prestige and deterrent, corrective force to do what we, as nations, are unable or unwilling to do in order to establish and maintain a reign of law in our planetary affairs? And must we not give it standing orders which will free it to do thus and so under such and such circumstances, regardless of whose nationalistic toes are stepped on, or whose racial or ideological relatives or friends would like to have exceptions made?

This is the position of The New Commonwealth, with international headquarters at Thorney House, Smith Square, Westminster, London, S. W. 1, and a New England office at 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, Mass.

SAMUEL CHARLES SPALDING

Great Barrington, Mass.

Peacepoint

"There never was a good war or a bad peace."—Benjamin Franklin.